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THE SATURDAY COMMERCIAL,
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The Daily Commercial.

What the New York Tribune Will Do.

The supporters of FREMONT have been claiming, as by authority, that the New York *Tribune* would support him. What ground there was for this pretense may be inferred from the following, quoted from the *Tribune* of Monday:

"We propose to act with the great body of our fellow-Unionists in the approaching canvass; but we are in no hurry to enter upon that canvass. Let the country see and feel that we Unionists seek success for our country's sake, more than for that of our party. Let it realize that our hearts are with our gallant brethren who are writing our country's history with the steel and flame on the bloody fields of Virginia and Georgia. The triumph of the national arms should be our first aspiration; after that, everything else in its order. Live the republic!"

The New York *Evening Post*, which has also been claimed as friendly to FREMONT, reviews his letter of acceptance in a manner that will, we think, disabuse his supporters of that idea.

Late Military Intelligence.

A dispatch from Gen. Grant's army, dated Sunday morning, says that it had been ascertained that morning that the enemy had withdrawn his forces from our right front at Bethesda church, and that cannon firing was heard now and then, probably from our cavalry harassing their rear. The capture of Richmond, in Gen. Grant's opinion, was only a question of time, and he is confident of his ability to take it.

Speaking of Friday's fight, a correspondent with the 5th corps says that in the charge upon the rebel works this veteran corps fought magnificently. After the enemy had been driven out of their works, our men lay within a hundred yards of their line, owing to the fact that they had left in great haste, leaving a large number of muskets in the earthworks. The vacated field showed that Ewell's corps was terribly beaten.

Another correspondent, referring to the charge of Gen. Smith's corps, says: From the formidable character of the enemy's works, it was deemed impolitic to continue the assault, and at noon our men rested in their own positions, after making them impregnable. The advance upon these works was simultaneous. Generals Brooks' and Minn's brigades formed two lines, preceded by the 148th Penn'a. The skirmishers led a charge, charging the works at the point of the bayonet, and driving the enemy from them in confusion, but the rebels made a desperate charge while we were reforming and drove our men in, and a few yards from the works. Here strong works were constructed and held in spite of all efforts to dislodge them. Of one thing the enemy must now be thoroughly satisfied. He cannot break our lines through, nor drive our men from their established positions, though he pile every man of all his corps upon our line.

Direct telegraph communication has been established between White House and Washington, which will give us earlier intelligence of Gen. Grant's movements.

A correspondent says: Lee's army is in front of Richmond, and is arranged in the shape of a triangle—Grant confronts him. There was heavy firing all of Friday, but there was none heard on Saturday. Lee is slowly falling back, sullenly meeting his foe, and entrenching himself as he slides backward. Lee's base is now within three miles of the rebel capital.

Late News Items.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* says the late rains have materially improved the condition of the crops in that region.

A pair of rebel shoes taken by one of Crook's command are thus described: The soles and heels of the shoes are of wood, and appear to have been sawed out by machinery. The uppers, which are of very heavy stiff, and badly tanned leather, are nailed upon the wooden soles with large tacks and welts.

The 3d and 4th Pennsylvania Reserves, who have been serving in the Kanawha Valley, have gone to Philadelphia to be mustered out.

Some one writes to the Philadelphia *Inquirer* the doubtful story that the brigantine Prince Alfred left Barbadoes on the 9th instant, and reports that the English war steamer Greyhound had been despatched in the day previous in search of the steamer Florida. She had received seal despatches, which were not to be opened until the Florida was under the range of her guns.

It is said that the Lake Superior Mines have been seriously drained of operatives and miners by enlistments and the excitement of gold mining in Colorado and on the Frazer mountains. It was apprehended a few weeks ago, that this loss of men would seriously interfere with the product of the mines in 1864, and there has been an indisposition to invest in copper stock in consequence. Many of the new companies have found it very difficult to procure laborers for operating their property, and their stock has consequently been subjected to suspense, damaging to its market value. The officers of the more enterprising corporations, however, have not been indifferent to the danger, but have taken timely measures for presenting their case to the practical miners of Cornwall and other Great British districts. The inducement of higher wages has told upon the men, and they are now arriving in the country in numbers sufficiently large to very materially relieve the labor market on the Lake. At the same time there is also a large influx of common laborers who are promptly seized on their arrival here by agents of the miners, and engaged on the surface work about the mines. The prospect is that this foreign supply of laborers and miners will far more than compensate for the loss of the local hands, and that consequently, the Lake Superior mines will make a yield this year far surpassing that of any former period.

The Chicago tunnel is progressing at a highly satisfactory rate. The workmen have penetrated nearly fifty feet under the lake through a stiff blue clay mixed with boulders of limestone, some of which are of large size. These, although offering but little impediment to the work of removing the clay, deteriorate it somewhat for the purposes of brickmaking. The machinery for the manufacture of bricks is now upon the ground and preparations are rapidly being made to put the manufactured article as fast as they will be wanted by the masons. In sinking the shaft, a jet of highly inflamable gas was met with, and when lighted shot up for a distance of several feet in height. This was succeed by a flow of water which has continued ever since, requiring about four hours pumping each day. This has not, however, proved a great disadvantage, as the well at the bottom of the shaft receives it all and drains the whole site of operations. The workmen are furnished with lamps which are fastened to their caps to light them at their work. As fast as the clay is loosened it is placed upon a small car which runs on a railway track. It is conveyed to the bottom of the shaft and then hoisted. This subterranean transportation is effected by the use of mules which are accommodated with quarters near the mouth of the tunnel west of the shaft. The work will now rapidly be proceeded with at the rate of between fifteen and twenty feet per day. The crib-work of the lake shaft is nearly complete, and the process of construction on the north pier and will be completed some time during the month of July.

XXIVIIIth CONGRESS--SECOND SESSION

WASHINGTON, June 7.

SENATE—The bill to confirm the titles to certain lands at Santa Barbara, in California, to the Roman Catholic Church for educational purposes was passed.

Mr. SUMNER reported on the subject of amending the Neutrality laws and asked to be discharged from its further consideration. Agreed to.

HOUSE—Resolutions were offered and referred to print 30,000 copies of the Commissioner of Agriculture's Report for the use of the House and Commissioner, and to admit ex-members of Congress to the floor when the House is in session.

Mr. HOOPER, of Massachusetts, of Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill to provide ways and means for the support of the Government by authorizing a loan of $400,000,000. He moved the bill be printed and recommitted to the Committee on Ways and Means, with power to report at any time.

Mr. COX objected to their reporting at any time.

Mr. HOOPER said all the loan bills will expire during the present month. This bill is to provide for the coming fiscal year. The bill was then re-committed to the Committee on Ways and Means.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, a resolution was adopted requesting President Lincoln to transmit to the House a copy of the defense and all the papers and evidence of General Banks, of Curtis, and of Steele before the Commission of which Gen. McDowell was President, in relation to cotton transactions.

The House then took into consideration of the Senate bill prohibiting speculation in coin and bullion.

Mr. HOOPER, of Mass., sumitted a substitute for the first section of the bill.

Mr. GANSON, of New York, said this bill would not strengthen the Government, but would throw obstacles in the way of ordinary business transactions.

Mr. DAVIS, of New York, regarded the terms of the bill unconstitutional, and offered a proviso that during the operation of this act the laws of trade and gravitation shall be suspended.

Mr. PENDLETON, of Ohio, said that instead of attempting to bolster up a redundant paper currency, the effort should be to reduce the amount of paper money afloat, and not vainly strive to pull down gold.

Mr. WOODBRIDGE, of Vermont, said there was no warrant for this bill in the Constitution, or in any law with which he was acquainted. The subject was laid aside.

A REMARKABLE CASE.—The most remarkable case of gunshot wound we ever heard of is that of a soldier wounded at Resaca, brought to Marietta on Wednesday, and now in the hospital at that place. Two bullets passed through his head, making four holes, at which the brains were coming out, and astonishing to tell he was perfectly conscious, and conversed intelligently concerning his situation, and was anxious to know the doctor's opinion of his case. He was alive thirty-six hours after the wound was inflicted, and may be yet, as we have not heard of his death.

National Union Convention

CAUCUSING OF DELEGATIONS.

LINCOLN AND HAMLIN WILL BE RENOMINATED.

Preliminary Organization

REV. DR. BRECKINRIDGE TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN.

His Eloquent and Patriotic Address.

All the States and Territories Called.

THE PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

Gov. Dennison, of Ohio, Chairman.

HIS SPEECH ON TAKING THE CHAIR.

List of Vice Presidents.

PARSON BROWNLOW MAKES A SPEECH.

Supposed Tenor of Resolutions.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

BALTIMORE, JUNE 7.

Before the Convention--Caucusing, &c.

The only hitch will be on the admission of delegates from Missouri, Nebraska and one or two other States. Doubly represented, Missouri Radicals are not likely to get seats. Self-appointed delegates from Hilton Head, Florida and other unreclaimed States will not be admitted. Some arrangements will probably be made by which Arkansas and Louisiana, as well as Tennessee and other loyal Border States, will be received, though it will bring up the whole question of reconstruction, and a protracted discussion is likely to follow.

Lincoln and Hamlin will be Re-Nominated.

Lincoln will be re-nominated by acclamation. This morning it is considered certain that Hamlin will be re-nominated for Vice President. Pennsylvania, which pressed Cameron's claims, is understood to have withdrawn in his favor, and New York, divided on Dix and Dickinson, has also come to his support. The Northwest does not press anybody. The border States seem anxious for Andy Johnson.

Reception by the Ohio Delegation.

The Ohio delegation yesterday gave a reception to the Ninth regiment hundred day men, who were reviewed in Battle Monument Square, and addressed by Messrs. De'ano, Tod and Dennison, and subsequently were bountifully entertained at the expense of the delegation, which adopted a protest in the name of the people of Ohio against the regiment being employed as carriers of delicacies from Baltimore secessionists to rebel prisoners in their charge. The protest will be sent to President Lincoln.

The delegation, headed by Menter's band, in the evening, proceeded to the Eutaw House and serenaded the New York delegation. Carey, of Ohio, responded to addresses of Messrs. Raymond and Tremain.

Fremont's Friends Present.

There are a few of the friends of Gen. Fremont here, but they are not numerous.

Ratification Meeting to be Held.

There will be a great ratification meeting here as soon as the Convention adjourns.

The Vice-Presidency Question.

The New York delegation on Monday night balloted for Vice President, with the following result: Hamlin, 28; Dickinson, 16; Tremain, 8; Johnson, 4. This was supposed to settle the question in the Convention in favor of Hamlin, but between 10 and 11 o'clock the Massachusetts delegation sent a message to the New Yorkers, to the effect that, in their judgment, the interest of the party required the nomination of a War Democrat. Connecticut joins Massachusetts in the representation. Everybody was taken by surprise at this development, inasmuch as both New York and Pennsylvania had come to a different conclusion. The Maine delegates are especially indignant. Notwithstanding this action on the part of Massachusetts and Connecticut, the nomination of Hamlin seems pretty well assured.

After receiving the representation of the Massachusetts delegates, New York voted about eleven o'clock this morning, for Andrew Johnson, thirty-two; Dickinson, twenty-eight; Hamlin, eight. They will not be able to vote as a unit.

The Preliminary Organization.

Every available corner of the Front street Theatre was filled an hour before the assembling of the Convention. Gov. Morgan's opening speech was most happy in all respects, and his proposition that the platform should embrace a plank for the total extinction of slavery was received with three cheers, the delegates rising and swinging their hats with the wildest enthusiasm.

A similar scene occurred when Rev. Dr. J. Breckinridge was conducted to the chair. Dr. Breckinridge's remarks were chaste and logical, and were listened to with the profoundest attention. His remark that the present generation had shown themselves ten times more devoted to the Constitution than any other generation since the Constitution was formed, was loudly applauded; and when he announced his adherance to the party whose watchword regarding slavery is, "Away with it from the face of the earth!" a great outburst of cheers came from all parts of the building. His conclusion was exceedingly touching, and drew tears from many in both delegations and galleries.

After the call of the loyal States was finished a lively discussion ensued between Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, and some of the Kansas delegates, and Maynard, of Tenn., on the subject of calling all the States, Mr. Stevens urging that no steps should be taken, looking to a recognition of the states in the Southern Confederacy to a place in the electoral college. It being decided to call all the States and Territories, Virginia, Louisiana, Arkansas and Tennessee and Nebraska, Colorado, Nevada, Dacotah, New Mexico, and Montana, sent up lists of delegates.

The preliminaries of organization were got through with after considerable difficulty, at three o'clock, when the Convention adjourned to half past seven o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention is proceeding slowly. It is now well on in the evening session, and the permanent organization has only been completed, and speech of Ex-Governor Dennison concluded.

The speech of Dr. Breckinridge at the morning session was pretty radical for Kentucky, but suited the convention.

The committee on credentials is not prepared to report to-night. It will stagger the committee to decide on the State of Missouri. Both delegations have issued pamphlets setting forth the history of each, and the difficulty between them. The facts are familiar to your readers and need not be recapitulated.

All delegates were informally admitted today, which gave rise to the rumor that all had been let in without opposition, but the question is still undecided.

Ex-Governor Dennison's Speech.

The following is Mr. Dennison's speech on taking the chair to-night:

"I thank you for the honor you have conferred upon me, and while I will bring to the discharge of the duties of the Chair little experience in parliamentary rules, it will be my pleasure as my duty to spare no effort in my contributions to the extent of my abilities to the facilitating of the business of the Convention, and securing such results from your deliberation as will meet the loyal expectations of the country. We meet here as representatives of the true friends of the Government, and of the impartial liberty of that large portion of the people who gratefully appreciate the unmatched blessings which flow from our institutions, and will reject every form of human enslavement not in punishment of crime, as no less inconsistent with the right of humanity than of the genius and the peaceful working of a Republican Government. In no sense do we meet as members or representatives of either of the old political parties which divide the people, or as the champions of any political measure peculiar to either. The extraordinary condition of the country since the outbreak of the rebellion has, from necessity, taken from the hands of these parties their prestige of significance, and compelled the formation of substantially new political organizations. Hence the origin of the Union party, if party it can be called, of which this is the Convention, and for the purposes of its assembling we are the accredited representatives the only condition of membership in which is unswerved, unconditional loyalty to the Government and the Union of the States. Let me congratulate you upon the favoring auspices of our meeting. While the deepest anxiety is felt by all patriotic men as to the result of the war treasonably forced upon the Government by the bad, ambitious men and their deceived followers in the rebellious States, and the country is filled with distress and mourning over the loss of so many thousands of our brave men, who have fallen in battle or died in hospitals from wounds received in defence of the constitutional authority of the Government, we yet have in what has been accomplished towards the suppression of the rebellion and the extinguishment of its cause, in the heroic deeds of our noble armies and gallant navy; in the revival of the patriotism of the country, that seemed almost paralyzed under the influence of our material prosperity; in the munificent generosity of the people, awakened by the wants of the Government and the necessities of its defenders—in these we have much, very much, for the highest felicitation, and for which the country is grateful to Almighty God. And may I not add to these causes of congratulation the formation of the political organization of which this convention is a representative; that it has not only sustained the Government in its efforts to put down the rebellion, and to the complete accomplishment of which its energies are consecrated. The patriotic character of the Union Convention assembling will characterize all our proceedings, and preeminently that harmony which will display itself in the re-nomination for the Presidency of the United States of the wise and good man whose unselfish devotion to the country in the administration of the Government has secured to him not only the admiration but the warm affection of every friend of constitutional liberty. I need not remind you of the very grave responsibilities that devolve upon you as members of this Convention. The loyal people of the country have authorized and expect you to renew in their behalf the pledge of their faith to support the Government in the most vigorous prosecution of the war to the complete suppression of the rebellion, regardless of time or the resources required to that end, and they equally expect and call upon you to declare the cause and the support of the rebellion to be slavery, which, as well for its treasonable offences against the Government as for its incompatibility with the rights of humanity, must, with the termination of the war, and as much speedier as possible, be made to cease forever in every State and Territory of the United States. But I must not refer to other subjects of interest that will challenge your attention. Let me repeat my thanks for your expression of confidence in me, in having selected me to preside over your deliberations."

No committee being ready to report, Brownlow was called for, and is now speaking.

Supposed Tenor of Resolutions.

ELEVEN O'CLOCK, P. M.—The Committee on resolutions met at 5 o'clock and adjourned at 8. Each member expressed his views briefly, after which a sub-committee of 5 was appointed to draw up a platform. The sub-committee consists of Henry J. Raymond, of New York; Tappan Wentworth, of Mass.; Thompson Campbell, of California; Jas. Speed, of Kentucky, and Morrow B. Lowry, of Penna.

One resolution will endorse the Administration; another will be in favor of amending the Constitution so as to abolish and prohibit slavery; another will probably endorse the Monroe doctrine; another will commend the passage of the Pacific Railroad Bill; another will embody the thanks of the people to the army and navy. The vigorous prosecution of the war and putting down the rebellion at all hazards will of course constitute one of the resolves of the Convention.

Report of Committee on Credentials.

Public attention is centred this evening on the committee on credentials, which is still in session at Barnum's hotel. The Missouri case is not yet disposed of. The committee have resolved to refuse votes to all States and districts not represented in Congress, but will give them seats and all honorable attention in the convention.

Illinois for Hamlin.

A majority of the Illinois delegation are believed to be in favor of Hamlin.

The Choice of Gov. Donnison.

The choice of Gov. Dennison, of Ohio, as permanent President gives the best satisfaction.

The Vice Presidents.

Among the Vice Presidents are Messrs. Kimball, of Massachusetts; Lyman Tremaine, of New York; W. W. Ketchum, of Pennsylvania; David Tod, of Ohio; Jno. Beard, of Indiana; J. N. Brown, of Illinois, and John F. Potter, of Wisconsin.

Not Ready to Report.

The Committee on Credentials having announced that they were not half through with their work, the Convention adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Speech of Parson Brownlow.

Previous to adjournment Parson Brownlow was loudly called on, and made a few remarks in behalf of the Tennessee delegation, which were well received.

A Congressional Candidate.

Carey to-day declared himself a candidate for Congress in the 3d District, Ohio. He is to-night making a characteristic speech from the balcony at Barnum's to an immense crowd.

Feeble Health of Parson Brownlow.

Parson Brownlow is very feeble, and had to be helped off the stage to-night after his few brief remarks.

Associated Press Report.

BALTIMORE, June 7.

The National Union Convention assembled this morning in the Front Street Theatre, which was fitted up for the occasion by the Baltimore City Councils. There are nearly six hundred delegates present, including many from remote States. Not a single New Mexico has sent a delegation. Hon. E. D. Morgan, Chairman of the National Committee, called the Convention to order at 12 m., making a brief address. He proposed Rev. Dr. R. J. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, as temporary Chairman, which announcement was received with applause, which was renewed on his taking the chair, and three cheers given for the old war horse. Mr. Stowell Massachusetts, Moses Kimball; Rhode Island, Joseph DeWolf Percy; Connecticut, Henry A. Grant; New York, Lyman Tremaine New Jersey, W. A. Newell; Pennsylvania, W. W. Ketchum; Delaware, Geo. Tibbout; Maryland, A. C Green; Kentucky, J. E. Rord; Ohio, J. Beard; Illinois, J. Brown; Michigan, Chas. T. Gorbanne, Wisconsin, J. F. Potter; Iowa, G. W. Milraney; Minnesota, Chas. M. Daily; California, Robt. Gardner; Oregon, Fred. Chairman; West Virginia, C. D. Hubbard; Kansas, T. W. Potter.

Secretaries—Horace F. Fairbanks, Vt.; A. Shaw, Mass., J. M. Spencer, R. I.; Samuel Warner, Conn.; W. E. Stuart, New York; E. Scudle, N. J.; John Stuart, Pa.; Benj. Burton, Del.; L. Strougher, Md.; A. G. Hodges, Ky.; J. C. Devin, Ohio; John W. Ray, Ind.; Lorenz Brentlen, Ill.; W. R. Noyes, Mich.; C. C. Shales, Wis.; D. Stodds, Iowa; C. Taylor, Minn.; Jas. Otis, Cal.; J. W. Souther, Oregon; G. D. Hale, West Va.; W. H. Lawrence, Kansas.

The report of the committee having been accepted with enthusiastic applause, the Chairman appointed Senator Lane and Hon. G. A. Grow a committee to conduct Gov. Dennison to the chair. His appearance on the platform was greeted with vociferous applause. As soon as quiet was obtained, Gov. Dennison addressed the Convention. The remarks of Mr. Dennison were frequently applauded.

At the suggestion of the Chair, a Committee on Order or Business was appointed.

Neither the Committee on Credentials nor the Committee on Resolutions being prepared to report, Mr. Stevens moved the Convention adjourn till to-morrow morning.

It was announced that Parson Brownlow was in the hall, and it was hoped that an opportunity would be afforded to hear that eminent representative of suffering Tennessee. [Great applause.]

Mr. Stevens withdrew his motion to adjourn, and on motion of Mr. Patterson, of New York, the Parson was invited to address the Convention. As the Parson made his appearance in the body of the house, he was greeted with deafening applause. The Convention and audience rose to their feet, and waved the waving of hats and handkerchiefs, the gallant Parson Brownlow excused himself from a speech on account of illness, but proceeded to say there was one thing he heard when he came to town, and that was that "you had some doubts in your minds about the propriety of admitting the delegation from Tennessee, a State in rebellion. I hope you will pause, gentlemen, before you commit so rash an act as that, and thereby recognize secession. We don't recognize it in Tennessee. [Applause.] We deny that we are out. [Applause.] We deny that we have been out. [Applause.] We maintain that the minority first voted us out, and then a majority whipped the minority out of the State with bayonets and drove over a portion of our men to their ranks, but we are here in participation, deliberation and toils. The delegation that our State sent up to you would scorn to go to the Chicago Convention. They would decline having anything to do with the late Cleveland Convention. [Applause.] We are for the Baltimore Lincoln-arming-of-negroes-convention. [Applause.] We are for the Convention of the party that are resolved and prepared to crush this wicked, this infernal rebellion, at all hazards and a t costs of money and lives, and our convention instructed us before we left home to vote for A. Lincoln first, last and all the time. [Applause.] And the idea I suggest to you as an inducement not to throw out our de egation is that we may take it into our heads before the thing is over to present a candidate from that State in rebellion, for the second office in the gift of the people. [Applause.] Whether it was the cheers or the name of Andrew Johnson. [Applause.] For the first time in the proceedings of God, three years ago we stood together on this same platform, and we are now fighting the devil, Tom Walker and Jeff. Davis side by side. [Applause.] After a few more remarks, Mr. Brownlow closed, and on motion the Convention adjourned till Wednesday morning.

FROM WASHINGTON.

NEW FINANCIAL MEASURE.

PROPOSITION OF WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE.

$400,000,000 of Bonds Recommended to be Issued.

THE PROVISIONS OF THE BILL.

BANKRUPT BILL CANNOT PASS.

The Internal Tax Bill.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, June 7.

The bill reported by Mr. Hooper, from the Ways and Means provides as follows:—Section first authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to issue during the next fiscal year bonds to the amount of four hundred millions, redeemable in not less than five nor more than thirty years, at the discretion of the Secretary, and payable in forty years with interest not exceeding six per cent. The Secretary may dispose of the above bonds in the United States or Europe on such terms as he may deem most advisable, for lawful money, certificates of indebtedness or certificates of deposit, or may exchange them for seven-thirty Treasury notes. Interest on bonds now payable annually may be made payable semi-annually. All bonds, Treasury notes, and other United States obligations are exempted from taxation by States or principalities.

Section Second authorizes the issue, in lieu of an equal amount of the above bonds, not exceeding two hundred millions, of Treasury notes of any denomination not less than ten dollars, payable at any time not exceeding three years, or, if thought more expedient, redeemable at any time after three years, with interest not exceeding seven and three tenths, payable in lawful money at maturity, or at the discretion of the Secretary, semi-annually. The Secretary may dispose of them for lawful money on the best terms obtainable. Those payable at maturity are a legal tender for their face value, exclusive of interest, or may be paid to any creditor willing to receive them at par, including interest.

The Secretary may redeem and cause to be cancelled and destroyed any Treasury or United States notes, substituting an equal amount of the above, provided that the total additional amount of bonds and notes shall not exceed four hundred millions, and that the total amount of Treasury notes and United States notes shall never exceed four hundred millions at one time, beside the fifty millions held in reserve for redemption of temporary loan. No Treasury note bearing interest issued under this act shall be a legal tender in payment or redemption of bank notes.

Section Third, Authorizes the reception on deposit, for not less than thirty days, of United States notes in sums not less than one hundred dollars by any assistant treasurer or designated depository, except National Banks, which are to issue certificates of deposit bearing six per cent. interest payable, after the term of deposit, on ten day's notice. The aggregate of such deposits is not to exceed one hundred and fifty millions.

Section Fourth authorizes the Secretary to issue fractional currency, in such form as he judges best, and to provide for the engraving and issue of the same, as well as all other bonds, notes and other obligations of the United States. The whole amount of fractional currency is not to exceed fifty millions.

Section Fifth contains provisions for signing, &c., of the new bonds.

Section Sixth authorizes the issue of registered in exchange for coupon bonds.

The residue of the bill is devoted to provisions intended effectually to prevent counterfeiting.

The Bankrupt Bill.

The passage of the bankrupt bill at this session is improbable, even should it get through the House, which is uncertain. The Senate will not have time to attend to it.

The Tax Bill.

The clerks of the Senate have been engrossing the tax bill to-day, and it will be sent to the House early to-morrow morning. An effort will be made, in order to expedite matters, the success of which is doubtful, to have the Senate amendments sent to a Committee of Conference, without the usual preliminary reference to the Ways and Means Committee, or their consideration by the House.

Important to Holders of 7 3-10 Bonds.

Parties sending 7:3-10 Treasury notes to the Treasury Department, who wish them converted into six per cent. bonds of 1881, should endorse them, "pay to the Secretary of the Treasury for conversion," over their own name. If this be written over the name of the seller or original payer, they cannot be converted into new bonds in the name of any subsequent endorser.

FROM NEW YORK.

ENCOURAGING FROM GRANT.

Secretary Chase in New York.

NEW LOAN OF FIFTY MILLIONS.

NEW YORK, June 7.

The *Commercial's* Washington special says Gen. Grant's brother has returned from the army, bringing encouraging intelligence.

The *Commercial* says Mr. Chase is in the city in consultation with the bank officers with a view to negotiate at once a temporary loan. The amount he desires to borrow is stated at $50,000,000.

The *Post* says the anticipation that the payment of the new loan will derange the loan market, and make money so stringent as to produce a temporary panic, is not likely to be so. At the New York Sub-Treasury to-day, Mr. Chase, in connection with Mr. Cisco and other leading financial institutions, is making such arrangements as will effectually prevent any such disastrous disturbances of business.

Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines, for family and manufacturing purposes, are the best in use. A. P. CHATONEY,
General Agent, No. 19 Fifth street.

LATEST FROM GRANT.

Assault on Burnside Repulsed.

REBEL TEMERITY PUNISHED.

Collecting Dead and Wounded.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN GRANT AND LEE.

SECRETARY STANTON'S BULLETIN.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, June 7—1 P. M.

GENERAL DIX:—

Dispatches from headquarters of the army of the Potomac to 9 o'clock this morning, have been received. An assault was made on Burnside about midnight, and was successfully repulsed. On the preceding afternoon, 100 picked men of the enemy made a rush to find out what was the meaning of Hancock's advancing siege lines. Nine of the party were captured, and the rest killed or driven back.

Several letters have passed between General Grant and General Lee in respect to collecting the dead and wounded between the two armies. General Grant, in the closing letter, regrets that all his efforts for alleviating the sufferings of wounded men left on the battle-field have been rendered nugatory.

Two rebel officers and six men, sent out to search for the wounded of their command, were captured in consequence of the enemy not delivering Gen. Lee's letter until after the hour he had named had expired. Gen. Grant notified Lee that they were captured through a misunderstanding, and will not be held as prisoners, but will be released. No other military intelligence has been received.

(Signed) E. M. STANTON.

THE RICHMOND SENTINEL ON THE SITUATION.

Grant always Disappoints Them

THE AWFUL STAKE AT ISSUE.

From the Richmond Sentinel, May 31.

Operations at the front have frequently confounded the calculations and turned speculation hither and thither with short turns and little ceremony. Now Grant has been retreating on Fredericksburg, and anon he is at Spotsylvania Court House. Now again he meets with a disaster that would have sent a reasonable man back to Lincoln, but quickly he is flank marching for Richmond.

Now he crosses the North Anna and confronts Lee, apparently for battle; but night comes and he steals away, and starts for the Pamunkey. Now he crosses at Hanovertown in his new base; but last and latest we learn that his face is again turned toward Richmond, and that he confronts Lee on the Tolopatomoy Creek, with the prospect of an immediate fight.

It is time for us all to cease speculations as to Grant's movements and attend to the facts. He has been offering fight when we thought he was retreating, and he has been retreating when we thought he was offering fight; he has been advancing when he had every reason to hurry down.

He has gone by the rule of military contrariness, and in the strange events of the war whenever we supposed that he was acting sensibly or consistently with himself. We *suppose* that he has come to the final fight at last; though, warned by experience, we express the opinion with becoming doubt.

Yesterday and the day before the two armies were confronting Tolopatomoy Creek; that is to say, we were in line of battle on this side of the creek, and Grant is presumed to have been on the other. The Tolopatomoy Creek (called Totopotomoy for brevity's sake) runs from near the Chickahominy northeast, across the county of Hanover into the Pamunkey River.

In its course it crosses the Central Railroad near Attee's Station. It also crosses the roads from Hanovertown and Hanover Court House to Mechanicsville. The opposing lines stretch across the Central Railroad.

Our lines are interposed between Grant and Richmond, and stop all progress in this direction.

But so far as we learn, Grant's left is not cut off from flanking down towards the White House. Indeed, an adventurous correspondent of the New York World declares that the track was entirely clear in that direction, or secured by Grant, on his took to steal a march over his rivals by hastening off down to the White House, and thus getting first.

What misfortunes befell him on his way, at Tunstall's Station, our local column will tell. But professionally he has small reason to regret his capture, as he has been superpassed by Lincoln, and his letters thereby made useless.

There was some skirmishing ye terday, we know not at the time of writing this to what extent. We should predict a general battle today, if it were not that it seems so probable. The armies, however, are now so near as that their artillery will give the first notice when the fight begins. Our soldiers and generals will have every motive on earth to animate them to the utmost power.

They will fight in hearing, almost in sight of their capital. The eyes of their loved ones, of the country and of the world, are upon them. The stake is awful—the liberty and independence of the country, their homes, their property, their personal freedom, their lives, are all at issue. The rewards of a brilliant success are full of delightful prospects. Life with the blessings secured, and crowned by peace. May God strengthen their hearts and hands, and give victory to their banners.

Present to Mrs. Gen. Meade.

PHILADELPHIA, June 7.

An elegant house, and furniture, at the corner of 19th street and Delacy place, were this day presented to Mrs. Gen. Meade, the money to purchase which was contributed by citizens of Philadelphia.

Union Soldiers Escaped.

NEW YORK, June 7.

The U. S. Transport United States, arrived here from Alexandria, reports picking up on the Potomac river, five Union soldiers, who had escaped from the rebels, having been taken prisoners in the battles of the Wilderness. They were wounded, and so loosely guarded that they found no difficulty in escaping. The following are their names: Frank Thomas Chase, 24th michigan; Frank Brecker, 1st New York Sharpshooters; Sergt. J. N. Tulley, 122d Ohio; Wm. Jno. Wright, 1st Ohio; Jno. N. W. Spitler, 19th Indiana; Sergt. Eugene F. Mardin, 24th Michigan.

CITY NOTICES.

Philadelphia Dining Saloon.

The under-signed begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he has opened a new dining saloon, No. 47, Fifth street, opposite the Theatre, where can be had all the delicacies of the season served up in the best style by a first class Confectioner.

WILLIAM RUEKIESSEN.

Headquarters Pennsylvania Soldiers' Relief Association.

ROOMS STATE AGENCY, WASHINGTON, D. C., ELEVENTH ST.,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 17, 1864.

THOS. BAKEWELL, Esq., President Pittsburgh Sanitary Committee—Dear Sir: At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the above named Association, held this date, at which your letter transmitting draft for two thousand dollars, was read, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Committee be presented to the Pittsburgh Sanitary Committee for their munificent gift of two thousand dollars.

Resolved. That we recognise in the prompt and patriotic action of the Pittsburgh Sanitary Committee but an additional evidence of that spirit which has sustained the Subsistence Committee of that city, filled the treasury of the Christian Commission, and is now preparing, by the liberality of the people, timely sum to draw upon for future emergencies.

Resolved. That these resolutions, together with the eloquent and patriotic letter of Thos. Bakewell, Esq., be published in the morning *Chronicle* of this city, the Philadelphia *Press*, and the *Gazette*, *Chronicle* and *Dispatch* of Pittsburgh, and that a copy of the same, signed by the President and Secretary, be furnished this Association, be forwarded to the Pittsburgh Sanitary Committee.

J. E. MOORHEAD, President.
Attest HENRY C. GILL, Secretary.

PITTSBURGH, May 10, 1864.

Hon. J. K. Moorhead, President of the Pennsylvania Relief Association.

DEAR SIR: It is with great satisfaction that I remit you the enclosed draft on New York for the sum of two thousand dollars, received by your late dispatch from F. R. Brunot, Esq., and at his request, this being the first fruits of the full harvest which we confidently expect to reap from the appeals of our Sanitary Fair, from the proceeds of which the Committee will gladly contribute such further aid, as the necessities of the Pennsylvania Relief Association may require.

It is a sad reflection that the glorious successes of our arms, have been so dearly purchased by the lives of a Hays, a Wadsworth, and so many of their gallant companions, but the heroic deeds of these brave defenders of their country's rights, will not only inspire their compatriots with renewed valor, but will be treasured by future historians as brilliant stars in the galaxy of their country's glory.

Great as have been the sufferings of those who are actively engaged in this terrible conflict, they have not only demonstrated the ardent patriotism by which our soldiers are animated, but have called forth the liberality of their fellow-citizens, and aroused the energies of the wives and daughters of our land, whose labors have effected so much toward the alleviation of those evils, whose entire removal was beyond their power.

Confidently trusting that the same gracious Providence who protected the infancy of our Nation will guide it safely through the perils of its maturer age, and in His own good time restore us to Peace, Union and Harmony,

I am yours, very respectfully,
THOS. BAKEWELL,
President Pittsburgh Sanitary Committee.

City Intelligence.

THE GREAT FAIR.

Tuesday a Gala Day.

COUNTRY PEOPLE COMING IN.

Immense Attendance Yesterday

THE CONTEST FOR THE TRUMPET, CHAIR, &c.

Receipts up to Yesterday $209,000.

Yesterday was the gala day of the Fair, there being a larger attendance than on any day since the opening. The several halls were uncomfortably thronged, from the opening until the closing hour. The country towns and villages of Western Pennsylvania, were largely represented in the attendance yesterday, and there was a very good representation from Ohio and West Virginia. The interest in the Fair is on the increase, and it does seem as if it will not flag for weeks to come. This is certainly a pleasing fact, and one which must be gratifying not only to the members of the Sanitary Commission, but to every friend of our sick and wounded soldiers. The amount of sales in the Bazaar yesterday were unusually large, and although a great variety of articles were disposed of, the ladies who have the several booths in charge constantly replenish their stores and thus keep up their attractions.

The receipts of the Fair up to yesterday evening, paid into the Treasurer, N. Holmes, Esq., were $208,780. The receipts from the Ladies Bazaar yesterday alone, amounted to five thousand dollars. There were a large amount of sales at different places which have not yet been paid over to the Treasurer, and which will largely increase the fund.

The attendance yesterday at the Ladies' Bazaar, exceeded that of any day since the opening of the Fair, and the receipts for goods sold at the different booths reached within a fraction of $5,000, and yet to the eye of the casual observer there is scarcely any perceptible diminution in the stock of goods, and there yet remains on hand an almost endless variety of useful, ornamental and fancy articles to be disposed of.

The Chicago booth, in charge of Mrs. Howe, of Chicago, assisted by Misses Cook, Wilson, Nevins and Williams, of Sewickley, and the Misses Annie and Mary Rea, Emma Brooks, Mary D. McFaden, and Mrs. Henry Forsyth, has been more than

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Purviance's New Photograph Establishment, corner Penn and St. Clair streets, Pittsburgh. P. v. (entrance on Penn street.) Reception Rooms and Skylight on second floor. Operating Department under the charge of Mr. Rorah, well known as one of the most successful Photographers in the country, with a full corps of skillful and experienced assistants. Photographs of every style and size, from the smallest card to life-size, plain or colored, in oil, water or ink. Careful attention given to copying old Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, &c., to any size Photograph desired.

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8, 1864.

Bankrupt Act.

The prospect of the passage of a bankrupt law by Congress appears to be favorable. By the provisions of the National Constitution to that body appertains the right to enact such a law, but, in case of its failure to exercise that power, the State Legislatures are privileged to pass not only insolvent laws, but bankrupt laws also.

The peculiar relief granted by courts by a discharge upon a commission in bankruptcy, is the freeing of both the person and the future acquisitions of the applicant from all claims of creditors. Experience has shown that under the operation of a judicious bankrupt code very benificial results have been obtained to both debtor and creditor. By allowing the latter to compel the former to yield up all his property for the liquidation of his liabilities, at an early stage of his incapacity to discharge them in full, a large proportion of such responsibilities is secured, which would often fail to be the case if a losing business were suffered long to continue in operation. On the other hand, by wiping off all old scores, upon the honest surrender by the debtor of his entire possessions and dues, he is rehabilitated to his former business status in the commercial world; is relieved from the harrassing anxiety so often attendant upon a declining occupation; and is reanimated with a cheering hope that he will have "better luck next time" when he shall launch his bark in a new commercial enterprise.

The right of a bankrupt to make preferences among those to whom he is indebted, is cut off so soon as proceedings are initiated against him, and whatever he owns is appropriated to the satisfaction of his debts in proportion to their amount.

The effect of a National Bankrupt Act will necessarily be to draw under the jurisdiction of the federal courts, sooner or later, a large part of the business of the community. How much such a result may prove to be productive of the general welfare in a political point of view, is a question upon which statists may differ. Blink it as we may, the undoubted tendency of things is to enlarge the scope of the national government, in both its executive, legislative and judicial operation, and there would seem to be a strong inclination of the popular mind to acquiesce in the enhancement of the federal influence over all our affairs. The heterodoxy which lies at the foundation of the rebellion now raging, which recognizes allegiance to the State authorities as the primary duty of the citizen, while loyalty to the nation is made but a secondary consideration, is no longer acknowledged by men of sound political views in the Northern, Western and Middle States. No doubt a proclivity in the direction indicated may be carried too far, but it is the opinion of a large body of our citizens that the welfare of our people requires that efforts should be made to strengthen rather than weaken the ties that unite us. It has long been a subject of lamentation and animadversion that so great a diversity should exist in the laws of the several States, and the adoption of a uniform system of bankruptcy will assist materially in imparting homogeneousness to the state laws in general.

Should the proposed bill be enacted, we may take occasion to examine, with some degree of minuteness, its features, and compare it with the last one passed by Congress, now in the Acts of England. That it may be a more eligible one than the recent law is devoutly to be hoped. By that act a large proportion of all the assets of the bankrupt was swallowed up in the courts and the hands of commissioners. May the proposed one secure to the creditor that large share of his debtor's means without which all enactments of the kind become evil instead of promised blessings.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RESERVES.—What is left of the gallant Pennsylvania Reserves are on their way home. There are fragments of eleven regiments, butonly 1,500 remaining. Reclamations, debilitated by hardship and long repose, have reduce d these heroes down to this precious remnant. They all overstayed their period of enlistment on the Chickahominy to take part in the fight of last Monday. The time of every regiment had expired; some a week, some two weeks, one twenty days. The men were loth to leave while the enemy was in sight, and came away unwillingly.

In Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and Harrisburg, they presented a war-worn appearance, with tattered flags, and were greeted with cheering at the flags and handkerchiefs as they marched through the various streets.

SPANISH OUTRAGE IN PERU.—Throughout South America the greatest excitement prevails in consequence of the invasion of Peruvian Territory by Spain. In Peru a very large force of volunteers is being organized, and it is expected that soon 100,000 will be ready to respond to the first call of the President. In Chili mass meetings have been held in all the large towns, calling upon the Government to support Peru. At Panama the Spanish Commissioner, while staying in the house of the French Consul, has been mobbed.

A MONSTER LEMON.—Dr. J. B. POTTEIGER, of Lenhartsville, Pa., is in possession of a lemon of the extraordinary weight of sixteen ounces. It measures fifteen inches in length and eight inches in circumference. It is said to be the largest lemon ever grown. The doctor intends to present it, with other articles of curiosity, to the great Sanitary Fair at Philadelphia.

EMIGRANTS.—The steamship Virginia, which arrived at New York on Monday morning, from Liverpool and Queenstown, has the unusual number of nine hundred and seven passengers in the steerage.

PAYMASTERS IN THE SERVICE.—It is stated that there are now four hundred and fifty-six paymasters in the army, including forty recently appointed. The aggregate annual salaries amount to about $1,000,000.

THE Hon. ALEXANDER KING, of Bedford county, has been appointed by the President Judge of the Seventeenth Judicial District, vacated by the death of Judge NILE.

Personal.

Minister Corwin, of Mexico, has arrived at Washington. He is accompanied by the Consul.

Col. Peter A. Porter, of the 8th New York Heavy Artillery, officially published to have been killed, is said to be only severely wounded.

President Lincoln, being unable to attend at the opening of the Philadelphia Sanitary Fair, has authorized Bishop Simpson to represent him.

California papers announce with gratification the return of Grataba, the Mohave Chief. He was to leave for his home in Oregon about the middle of May, when, it was expected, the serious Indian troubles in that section would be settled through his powerful influence.

Leading Democrats in Washington declare that the Chicago Convention will probably be adjourned to August 20th, and if Grant be not available that Hancock will be nominated as a War Democrat, so as to carry Pennsylvania and New York.

Peter Filbert, an old member of the Berks county Bar, and the first Mayor of the city of Reading, died in that city last week, in the 71st year of his age.

GENERAL GRANT'S OPINION OF HIS OWN SITUATION.—A gentleman from the front tells the following good story of General Grant: A visitor to the army called upon him one morning, and found the General sitting in his tent smoking and talking to one of his staff officers. The stranger approached the chieftain and inquired of him as follows: "General, if you flank Lee and get between him and Richmond, will you not uncover Washington and leave it a prey to the enemy?" General Grant, discharging a cloud of smoke from his mouth, indifferently replied, "Yes, I reckon so." The stranger encouraged by a reply, propounded question two: "General, do you think Lee can detach sufficient force from his army to reinforce Beauregard and overwhelm Butler?" "Not a doubt of it," replied the General. Becoming fortified by his success, the stranger propounded question numb r three as follows: "General, is there not danger that Johnston may come up and reinforce Lee, so that the latter will swing round and cut off your communications and destroy your supplies?" "Very likely," was the reply of the General, and he knocked the ashes from the end of his cigar. The stranger, we presume, met the awful fate about to befall General Lee's army, made his exit, and hastened to Washington to communicate the news.

The uniform of London letter-carriers consists of a dark blue coat and vest, with gray pants.

The Pennsylvania Reserves

THEIR LAST BATTLE.

Heroic Conduct.

VICTORY AT BETHESDA CHURCH.

Complimentary Order of Generals Warren and Crawford.

ARRIVAL AT THE STATE CAPITAL.

GOV. CURTIN'S ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

WASHINGTON, June 5.

The First, Second, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Tenth, Eleventh and Twelfth Regiments Pennsylvania Reserves and the Bucktails arrived last night from the White House. They left to-day at noon for Harrisburg, about thirteen hundred men in the nine regiments. The Reserves have been in two heavy battles during the present campaign, and fought their last battles within a few miles of where they fought under the gallant McCall at Mechanicsville.

On the 30th they were marching from Hawes' store toward Mechanicsville, and at noon passed Bethesda Church. By the middle of the afternoon the First Brigade, under Colonel M. D. Harden, consisting of the First Regiment, Colonel W. Cooper Tully; Sixth, Colonel W. H. Erret; Eleventh, Colonel S. M. Jackson; and Bucktail Rifles, Major Hartshorn, with the Bucktails in front, were skirmishing with the Rebel skirmishers. The Reserves fell back, making but little resistance, until they reached the road running from Mechanicsville to Hanover Court House. They at once commenced to throw up breastworks, but had been there but a few minutes, probably half an hour, when they were attacked upon both flanks by the Rebels. Some prisoners taken informed them that it was Early's Division of Ewell's Corps, and the order to fall back upon the main body was at once given. They fell slowly back about three-quarters of a mile, firing so steadily upon the Rebels that they did not follow in any force.

The brigade was rallied and formed a new line across the road and through some fields into the woods. The third brigade, Colonel J. W. Fisher, consisting of the fifth, tenth and twelfth Reserves, were upon the right of the line, the 1st brigade on the centre, and Kitchen's heavy artillery brigade on the left, in all numbering not over six thousand men. Near the centre of the line were two sections of a Michigan battery, which, for two hours, threw an occasional shell in the woods to our front, which soon elicited a rep y from the rebel artillery.

A small house and four lines had a man, his wife and a large brood of young rebels in it who were advised to evacuate but declined.

Soon a rebel ball stove through the room in which they were gathered and exploded in their midst, setting the house on fire, when they at once took to the bushes. Strange as it may appear, not one of them was hurt, but the house was soon burned up, with all its contents. Our men worked vigorously, throwing up breastworks, and bought as many of them as possible from the enemy. Towards sundown Ewell's corps emerged from the woods and climbing hastily over a fence formed in three lines. The second line was halted when the third brigade opened a severe cross-fire upon their flank, which turned them over upon the first brigade and Kitchen's heavy artillery.

At an twenty-five yards in front of the First Brigade's riflepits was a fence and some bushes that concealed our works as well as our men. In the rebels' eagerness they passed ranks, and as they reached the fence, our men, who had not fired a shot, opened a blaze of musk-try all along the line. The artillery commenced on canister with unexampled rapidity. The rebels fired a few shots and fell on the ground. In vain their officers tried to rally them. It was of no avail, and they soon fled in perfect confusion.

The first line, which had reached the fence, were mostly left. Our men slackened their fire as the rebels ran away, and whenever one or those left would attempt to run, a bullet went crushing through him. Finally, one of our officers singing out that if they threw down their arms, came in and surrendered, they would be paroled, about four hundred of them gave themselves up, including two colonels, three lieutenant-colonels, one major and twenty line officers.

Our guns covered the battlefield, and night closed in on the scene of conflict.

Next morning the enemy were found to have retreated across the Chickahominy, leaving their dead and wounded in our hands.

A prisoner says that General Ransom rode in front of their lines before they came out of the woods, and cheered them in a short speech, addressed particularly to this brigade of North Carolinians, that there was no thing in front but the enemy's skirmish line, and that they would move out at a slow and easy pace, and at right shoulder shift, and when they reached the edge of the woods to form and double quick upon the Yankees and take them prisoners.

General Ransom's speech left upon the field, and his sword was presented by one of our private soldiers to General Crawford, and another soldier cut off his coat collar with the stars upon it.

The First Regiment buried seventy rebels the next day, in front of their works.

It is estimated that the rebels lost one thousand men in this assault upon the "Yankee skirmishing lines." Prisoners all agree that they never knew such stubborn and long repulses. Brave themselves, they showed that it tells fearfully upon their morals as well as their ranks. They say they are worn out with excessive marching, but all agree that they are confident of their army being able yet to defeat us.

Among the rebel dead was Colonel Terrill, of the Twenty-seventh Virginia, brother to our General Terrill, who was killed at Shiloh. In his pocket was found a letter nearly worn out from the father, and which showed a knowledge of General Terrill, who said that he regretted that he was an alien from his family and State, but that he should stand by his whole country to the last.

The rebel Colonel Hoffman was also found, cut in two by a shell. The color-bearer of the Fifty-second Virginia came almost up to the fence, when a shell struck him and tore his body literally to pieces, but some of the rebels got the colors away, and we did not secure a single flag.

One of our men, who has been on every battle field of the Army of the Potomac, says he never saw the enemy so mangled and torn as they were along that fence. Dead and dying men were piled up in some places three and four feet deep. Wounded men had pushed dead ones up in front of them to shield them, and there died themselves.

Our loss was not heavy, except in the first engagement on the Mechanicsville road, where we were compelled to leave our wounded in the hands of the enemy.

The regiments of Ewell's corps, with such dreadful slaughter, by a force less than one-third their number is one of the most gallant exhibits of the whole campaign, and is a fitting close to the glorious career of one of the best divisions that ever fired on an enemy. The reputation won by the Reserves will live for all time to come. How well they were appreciated is seen by the following orders, issued on their departure for their homes:

General Warren's Farewell Address to the Reserves.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS, }
May 31, 1864. }

Soldiers—With this is the order for the return of the Pennsylvania Reserves, whose term of service expires to-day. The General commanding has been pleased to express to them great satisfaction at their heroic conduct in this arduous campaign. As their commander he thanks them for their willing and effective efforts, and congratulates them that their successful engagement of yesterday, closing their term of service, and being the last of many battles bravely fought, is one they can ever remember with satisfaction and pride.

By command of
MAJOR-GENERAL WARREN.
[Signed] A. G. MAGUIRE, A. A. G.

General Crawford's Farewell to the Reserves.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, PENNSYLVANIA RESERVE VOLUNTEER CORPS, FIFTH ARMY CORPS, June 1, 1864.—Soldiers of the Pennsylvania Reserves: To-day the connection which has so long existed between us is to be severed forever. I have no power to express to you the feelings I experience at this event, but I bear to you, nor the deep regret with which I now part from you.

As a division you have ever been faithful and devoted soldiers, and you have nobly sustained me in the many trying scenes through which we have passed with an unwavering fidelity.

The record of your service terminates gloriously, and the Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House, and the Bethesda Church have been added to the long list of battles and triumphs that have marked your career.

Go home to the great State that sent you forth three years ago to battle for her honor and to strike for her in the great cause of the country.

Take back your soiled and war-worn banners, your thinned and shattered ranks, and let them tell how you performed your trust.

Take back those hampers sacred from the field, and his sword was presented by one of our private soldiers to General Crawford, and another soldier cut off his coat collar with the stars upon it.

The First Regiment buried seventy rebels the next day, in front of their works.

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Go home to the great State that sent you forth three years ago to battle for her honor and to strike for her in the great cause of the country.

Take back your soiled and war-worn banners, your thinned and shattered ranks, and let them tell how you performed your trust.

Take back those hampers sacred from the glorious associations that surround them, sacred with the memory of our fallen comrades who sleep their last sleep in the field, and hang them again into the keeping of the State forever.

The duties of the hour prevent me from accompanying you, but my heart will follow you home after your return, and it shall ever be my pride that I was once your commander, and that side by side we fought and suffered through campaigns which will stand unexampled in history. Farewell.

(Signed) W. CRAWFORD,
Brigadier General Commanding Division.
R. A. MCCOY, Lieut. Colonel and A. A. G.

PRESENT ORGANIZATION OF DIVISION.

Col. Fisher, of the 5th regiment, in command of division.

1st rifles, "Bucktails," Capt. McDonald.
1st regiment Reserves, Lieut. Col. Stewart.
2d regiment Reserves, Lieut Col. McDonough.
5th regiment Reserves, Lieut. Col. Smith.
6th re iment Reserves, Major Gore. Col. Ent, commanding this regiment, was badly wounded on the last day of service, May 30th.
7th regiment Reserves, Capt. King. Two-thirds of this regiment were captured by the rebels during the first day's battle of the Wilderness.
10th regiment, Lieut. Col. Dixon, of the 6th, in command.
11th regiment, Col. Jackson.
Twelfth Regiment, Lieut. Col. Gustin.
Battery B, accompanies the division under command of Capt. Cooper. This battery has always been celebrated for its efficiency, and was one the rebels never failed to dread.
Col. Bailey, of the Fir-t, commands the First Brigade, and Col. Harnin, of the Twelfth, who lost an arm at Bristow Station or Gettysburg, commands the Third Brigade. The Second Brigade is in the Shenandoah Valley with Gen. Hunter.

The Reserves had their last fight with the rebels on May 30th, their last day of service, when they routed the enemy at Bethesda Church, four miles from Mechanicsville. The scene at this place was their first battle, June 16th, 1862. What is singular was the defeat of the rebels on the very point where "Stonewall" Jackson struck the roads and came in on our flanks, thus compelling the Reserves to retreat with great loss. In their last battle they fought with their accustomed spirit, and inflicted fearful los ions upon the enemy. Of eight hundred prisoners taken two-thirds fell into the hands of the Reserves, who never fought better than when striking their last blow, as an organization, for their country.

The following is a record of the engagements in which they took prominent and effective part: Mechanicsville and the remaining six days' fight, June and July, 1862; second battle of Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, under Burnside; Gettysburg, Bristow Station, Rappahannock Station, Mine Slope Church, "Mine Run," battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, and all the engagements of the Fifth Army Corps to the 31st of May, when they took up their march for White House, where they embarked for Washington on the 3rd of June.

About two regiments of men, from all the regiments, remain with Meade's army, and most of those who passed through here to-day will return in a short time to the field. They want to see the war out, and have a little rest after three years' hard service. They say that they thought our other commanders knew how to march men and fight them, but Gen. Grant's marching and fighting throws all their former experience into the shade. They left the army in fine spirits, and perfectly confident of success.

Grant is very popular, and Meade has the affection, respect and confidence of every man in the army. The Reserves have furnished three Major Generals, viz., Reynolds, Meade and Ord, and two Brigadier Generals, Jackson and Kane, the former being killed in one of their battles. All honor to the Pennsylvania Reserves.

Casualties of the 9th and 11th Regiments.

NINTH REGIMENT.

Company E—Corporal D. Craig, thigh; John Lindsay, arm.

Company C—Corporal James M. Covert, missing; Sergeant Simon Marsh, through thigh; Frank Hornet, back; Wm. Carle, missing; Hiram Henderson, ear; John McAfee, missing.

Company D—David Canan, head; Daniel Halan, missing.

Company I—Corporal T. H. Evans, wounded; J. L. Bradford, missing.

ELEVENTH REGIMENT.

Company A—Commodore P. Stevens, missing; J. L. Mardis, missing.

Company B—Lieut. John L. Hall, wounded; E. E. Allen, missing.

Company C—Jonathan Dobson, severely wounded; John Hendaugh, missing; James Donaldson, missing.

Company D—Serg. W C Coleman, wounded; Corp H. L. Parkes, killed; Geo — Brunner, wounded; Eckhert Knit, wounded; J L Stanley, wounded; Corp D Graham, missing.

Company E—David Griffin, missing.

Company F—William, Frazier, missing; Jos C Marshall, do.

Company G—J M Brunton, wounded; Alvin J Williamson, missing; W F Kilne, missing; L L Potter, missing.

Company H—Francis Holly, killed; Capt A Job, missing; Serg H C Stone missing and wounded; Geo Ernest, missing; Conrad Wiel, wounded; Adam Hoff, missing.

Company I—Corp J Hammersly, wounded; J McBride, missing; J Kuhn, missing; A Bruce, missing; W Foal, missing; Jeremiah Reed, missing; W Hassack, missing; Walter Rugh, missing.

Company K—Corp F A Lucas, killed; Thos Sallada, do, only daughter, missing; M A King, missing; M A King, missing; J H McKillip, missing; Allen C Wiant, missing.

Their Reception at Harrisburg.

The returning braves had a glorious reception at Harrisburg, on Monday, one of the largest turn-outs of people that has ever taken place at the State Capital during the war. The Reserves. All business was suspended, and men, women and children thronged the streets to welcome to the State her returning heroes. On the arrival of the cars, the Reserves were greeted with such a shout of welcome as would almost have drowned the roar of battle, and the bells of the city were rung and other manifestations of enthusiastic greeting made. At the soldiers' Rest, the Reserves were entertained with a collation, after which military and civic procession was then formed, in which the following took part: The Governor and staff, the judges of the court, other county officers, civic societies, soldiers of 1812, firemen and citizens generally. There was likewise a large military escort, in which officers of three army corps, then in camp in Harrisburg took part. On arriving at the capitol grounds, Mayor Roumfort, on behalf of the city of Harrisburg, welcomed the Reserves to the Capital of Pennsylvania.

Governor Curtin's Address of Welcome.

When Governor Curtin arose to welcome the Reserves, a scene of the greatest enthusiasm ensued. During the delivery of his address, the cheers were most enthusiastic. The Governor said:

I thank you, Mr. Mayor of Harrisburg, and the people of this city, for this most hearty welcome to these brave soldiers. I feel that this great people have been stirred to their depths by the presence of this shattered remains of a once mighty corps, and I cannot find language to express to you, brave soldiers, the sentiments and feelings of Pennsylvania more properly than in this brief sentence: *You have done your whole duty* to your country, great cheering.

It is nearly three years since you left this city a mighty army. Nearly that length of time has past since I had the honor of handing to you the standards, which, then in the hands to return in honor to the State to-day. You have never visited the State since then save once. Once you came back to Pennsylvania and then we heard of "Round Top" and Gettysburg. When the rest gave way, we heard your shouts around the strongholds of the foe. This country, and the world, owe to the reserves of Pennsylvania—belong the honor of changing the tide of battle there. (Immense cheering among the Reserves and a voice: That's so!)

I cannot speak of your deeds—they have passed into history already. I have not time to enumerate the battles you have been in. History will tell all you have done for your country. But there are times when I feel proud of my office, for here representing in my office, and speaking to you here in person as I do, I feel a record of the brave Pennsylvania Reserve Corps that is without blemish or spot! (Cheers.) This day think God that we ever joined the gallant Reserves. I cannot command speak in the perilous times of war with these surroundings; I am not qualified to speak of you here in the field, but left upon every battle-field of the Republic; upon their graves centers the gratitude of this great people.

But I can welcome you to your homes. From the North to the South, and from East to West, the voice of the old Commonwealth bids you welcome! I need not remind you of your deeds. I am not equal to it, my fellow citizens. The blood of friend and foe is upon every sword, and I have no language adequate to express my gratitude to your corps. [Applause.]

We did not know three years ago that you would be so long in the public service, and yet it is so. But I can refer with pride and pleasure to the part this great State has borne in the contest. Pennsylvania spoke last Monday, when you struck your heaviest blow! Great enthusiasm amongst the soldiers of the Reserves.)

Many and all find a happy welcome to your homes! May you ever be marked as brave men who served their country faithfully in times of great peril. May you never regret that you belonged to Pennsylvania Reserves! That State, fighting on every battle field of the Republic.

With this welcome, I bid you farewell; *I had something to do with making the Reserve Corps*—God be thanked! The enthusiasm here was very great; one soldier spoke out above the din, "Three cheers for the old man!" The Governor proceeded:

I am not ashamed to boast in this multitudinous assemblage of sunburnt, bronzed faces that I have stood by the Reserve Corps in all their history. I oil you welcome freely.

Tremendous cheers for Gov. Curtin and Gen. Grant followed.

Colonel Fisher, of the Reserves, replied to the addresses, and in the name of what was once a great division, thanked the citizens of Harrisburg for their welcome. Col. McAndless, of the Second Reserves, and Col. R. Biddle Roberts, Quartermaster of the First, also addressed the corps in characteristic and appropriate speeches. After which the Reserves were marched to their temporary headquarters, and the immense crowd dispersed.

The Purchase of Laird's Rams by the British Government.

The following, from the London *Globe*, is the official announcement of the purchase of Laird's rams by the British Government:

"The public will not be displeased to learn that the two steam rams at Liverpool, respecting the destination of which so much controversy has taken place, are the property of her Majesty. Their purchase by the Government is in all respects a satisfactory ending of an unpleasant and complicated affair.

"The vessels themselves are most admirably calculated to fulfil the warlike purpose for which they are designed, they are useful additions to the Royal Navy, and the nation has got value for the money paid for them, apart from any other consideration, a wise step has been taken by the government in securing them for the public service. It is useless to deny that on other grounds the purchase must be regarded as satisfactory.

"Ever since the commencement of the war in America we have severely lamented the doubts respecting the transactions carried on in evasion of, if not exactly in opposition to, the Foreign Enlistment Act. The discussion and trials which have taken place respecting the Alabama, the Alexandra and these rams show one thing—that it is not difficult to evade that act, and that in order to secure it the government has not a pleasant nor an easy duty.

"On the one hand, where the application of the law was doubtful, and the evidence to warrant its application wanting, it was the duty of the government to bear in mind the constitutional doctrine which renders sacred the persons and property of inhabitants of these islands who have not violated the law. On the other hand, there was a friendly power with which we were at peace making representations to us that the manner in which the law was defective as regards the maintenance of a strict neutrality, or that we ought at least to try and enforce it in the instances which were pointed out. We were not at liberty to act upon the bidding of a foreign power; but so long as there was any fair *prima facie* ground for proceedings we could not refuse to listen to reasonable representations, and at least try how far the law enabled us to stop the departure of vessels of war constructed and equipped for the injury of federal commerce.

"The Alabama escaped by a subterfuge; but even had she put back after that trial trip, we have scarcely a doubt upon our minds, no withstanding all his assertions to the contrary, that the contrary, that a court of law would not have justified the detention. In the case of the Alexandra the law was fully tested, the proceedings in the Exchequer Court up to the Court of Final Appeal. The result, as is known, was this, that while we had a sufficient weight of judicial authority to deprive the prosecution of the character of an unjustifiable and unconstitutional proceeding, the preponderance was greatly against the crown, and a decided failure followed. What might have been the result of the solemn trial which would have taken place had the rams been still the subject of an information, we do not seek to assume; but we can have no difficulty in believing that in the course of the Attorney General would not have been smooth.

"The country will now be spared at least the great cost expense of that trial, and the consequences of an adverse decision. It will only have to pay a fair price for two very efficient vessels of war, additions to our list of modern ships of war, and we think it may be fairly congratulated on the fact."

Baron James de Rothschild, head of the French branch of the great house, has had the misfortune to lose his youngest son, Solomon by name, aged about thirty years, who married one of the cousins about a year ago. The young man was struck down suddenly by disease o. Of eight hundred

Affairs in New Orleans.

SPEECH OF GEN. BANKS BEFORE THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Eight Steamers Burned—Suppression of the "Picayune."

On the 27th instant General Banks and staff visited the Louisiana State Convention, in session at New Orleans, accompanied by Gov. Hahn. Judge Dowell, the President, welcomed the General in a brief complimentary speech, and General Banks responded as follows:

SPEECH OF GENERAL BANKS.

"Mr. President and gentlemen of the convention: No convocation of such intelligence and character as that in the presence of which I stand could do otherwise than impress me with feelings of respect and awe, devoted as you are—as I know and as I have been told by your President—to the development of measures for the restoration and preservation of our government. There is scarcely a higher duty with which gentlemen can be charged than that of providing for the legislation of the future. The legislation of the day is enough to tax the energies and wisdom of almost any class of men; but to him, or to them, to whom it is committed, the organization of constitutional government, to shape the destinies of half a century, is charged with a duty of which they may be proud, and, if well and wisely performed, will win honors which can rarely fall to any other class of men. They give, as Bacon said of the law-givers of England, 'to God' which to him pertaineth to Cæsar that which is Cæsar's, to the subject that which belongs to the subject.' [Applause.]

"Sir, I always feel a deep interest in assemblies of this character. In the most anxious, the most interesting, and let me say the most satisfactory part of my life was passed as a member of an assembly of this kind. When I look over the history of legislation of this country and see what has been accomplished by these constitutional assemblies, what states have been created, what cities and towns have grown up as it were in a night, what power, prosperity and peace have been sown broadcast over the continent, I feel it is indeed one of the greatest privileges that could be conferred upon men to participate in such labors. But in a kind of revolution it is perhaps of higher import than in any other. While in every other part of this country men are banked against each men in arms, seeking amid the doubtful strife of war for supremacy, you sit in peaceful assembly to reconstruct the Government which has been rent asunder by revolution and treason. If you accomplish this work, the people of this country must hold you forever in grateful remembrance.

"I know, sir, I have no right to trespass on your attention, or interrupt your deliberations. I may say, however, that the progress of this convention has given me the greatest satisfaction. I know that the problems submitted to your decision are not to be solved in a moment. I know that only deliberation but patience and the lapse of time are necessary to the completion of your work, and if it be done well, I say to you with the utmost satisfaction, that it shall accord to you the highest honor. The act of emancipation contains words as fitting and proper to that great subject as can be found in the whole circle of English literature. [Great applause.]

"The closing article of that act, which declares that the Government will recognize no laws recognizing property in man, exemplifies the wisdom of man, and carries into effect the law of God. He gave to man supremacy over the earth, and over the animal creation, but the title of lord over man he retained to himself alone, and never created in his image of whom it may be said, or to whom it should be said, he was made to have dominion over fishes, birds, cattle, hogs, chickens, wagons, barrels, hogsheads, tobacco, cotton, household furniture, wagon beds, and, indeed, property of almost every description, was sailing at the rate of twenty miles or more an hour towards the Missouri river.

ANOTHER PANIC.

"About ten o'clock word was received that the Platte was rising rapidly, and it was essential to the safety of the residents of "Platte Bottom" that they should immediately move to higher ground. Here was another panic; nearly all the families being deserted by the men, who, not suspecting any danger from that quarter, had gone to the higher ground farther up town. The report of this new disaster soon spread over town, when a great stampede of men was seen in that direction, and in a few minutes a general transportation business was being carried on.

Then came the alarming word that William N. Byers and family were on an island in the Platte filling with water, and rising fast and furious about them. No time was taken for comment on this latter sad report, but forthwith Colonel Livingston on his horse galloped to the place where communication was had with Mr. Byers, who said he could hold out against a further rise of two feet. Upon this information Colonel Livingston returned to town, where, in the course of two hours, he had a boat constructed, which was sent to the spot and the whole family rescued.

THE LOSS OF LIFE.

The whole number of lives lost cannot at this time be accurately ascertained, but there is little doubt that many are lost. Mr. C. Bruce Hains, late Secretary of the Territorial Council, is among the drowned, his body having been found some two miles down the Platte River.

Other bodies, we understand, have been lodged in tree branches and drift wood, which have not yet been brought off.

THE LOSS OF PROPERTY.

"The loss of property is almost impossible to arrive at, from the fact that hundreds of ranchos, for miles on Cherry Creek, as well as up and down the Platte, had all other property in the city being laid waste. We have heard of the loss of four thousand five hundred head of sheep, and a large number of cattle. The loss to the *News* Company, Strickney, Tilton, E. A. Clarke, the city, in City Hall bringes, &c., General Bowen, McKee, Metz, Hunt, Charles, Methodist Episcopal Church, American House (not total), all these are not a drop in the bucket to what will be shown in a few days."

The Decay of Ireland.

At a recent meeting of the Dublin Statistical Society, composed of gentlemen of all political parties, who meet on a common scientific platform, an important debate occurred on the condition of Ireland, in which facts and figures were produced, establishing only too conclusively the hopeless progress to ruin of the people and the country. The following extract from a paper read by Mr. Gibson, takes up the subject from a point in 1862, when he demonstrated that Ireland, during the previous three years, had been gradually decreasing in wealth and population. On the 18th of May last, he adduced fresh facts, chiefly derived from the census returns, showing that this decay had not only not been arrested, but was progressing at an accelerated rate. He states:

What has been the result since January, 1862? The population is diminishing at the rate of 100,000 per annum. The land is still going out of cultivation. The live stock is annually diminishing. In 1859 the value of the live stock in Ireland was $5,338,259. In 1862 it was 31,201,258, the reduction in value being 4,183,361. The decrease in the number of horses in Ireland from 1862 was 138,841 acres. From 1862 to 1863 the decrease in the number of horses was 23,711. The decrease in the number of cattle was 115,615. The decrease in the number of sheep was 152,201. The decrease in the number of pigs was 89,592. Some of the signs of the times are singular. Not only have the horses diminished in number, but in size. There is deterioration, and deputations of country gentlemen helplessly petition the Lord Lieutenant to improve the breed of horses. The net decreases in the land under grain crops was 1,358 acres; in the total decrease in cereal crops, was 144,719 acres. Against this there was an increase in meadow clover, and flax, to the extent of 71,846 acres. Thus there is a hard choice between the extent of land under cultivation, from 1862 to 1863, was 92,431 acres. The emigration is rapidly increasing. At every railway station in Ireland, every day, the wail of the emigrants is heard. The present emigration from Queenstown alone per week is 1,645. Some things must be repeated as to the causes of this decline in the Irish population, now constant for nine years since 1855. By every statistical test known—population, emigration, poverty, production, cattle, pigs, poor-law—the present Ireland is beaten in the struggle for existence. Ireland partly subsists on the charity of foreign nations. About a million and a quarter of money, a sum equal to one-seventh of the rental of Ireland, is annually received by Ireland from foreign charitable persons. The soldiers of both armies in the Potomac subsist on alms sent from the English shores. The cholera in the Seine, the Rhone and the Rhine appeal to the charity of the prosperous branches of the Celtic race; whilst probably one third of the money subscribed by foreign nations, including America, for Ireland, goes to pay rent to the absentees who own the land of Ireland. In the struggle for existence, *the Irish peasant now is palpably beaten as long as they remain in Ireland.* In Ireland they never can rise beyond the position of tyrants at will—the whole produce of the land taken from them except potatoes and turf—their very existence depending upon the caprice of absentees. In seventeen years, from 1847 to 1863, 604,421 have died in the workhouse in Ireland, the workhouse test of destitution being remorselessly applied. As regards the sanitary condition of the people, the number of the afflicted is positively increased, notwithstanding the decline of the population from 6,552,382, in 1851, to 5,798,957 in 1861. During the ten years from 1851 to 1861 the number of deaths annually increased from 5,190 to 5,653. The number of blind from 5,787 to 6,879; the number of lunatics and idiots from 9,980 to 14,098. The war of landlord and tenant is Ireland is only a complicated machine to collect rent.

Respecting emigration and its causes, we find the following facts:

In the ruin represented by starvation, emigration, destruction of families, judicial sales, and agrarian murders, the amount of human misery represented by the statistics of Ireland for the last fifteen years will ever retain a melancholy pre-eminence in history. In 1849 two millions of persons received out-door relief during the last fifteen years, and upwards of two millions of persons have emigrated from Ireland. The circulation of the banks in Ireland diminished from £6,214,269 in 1860 to £5,658,302 in 1863. The best and healthiest are going as fast as they can. And, as they go too the land which they cultivate becomes waste. The estimated value of the crops in Ireland in 1841 was the high figure of £15,360,000; that of 1851, in 1861, thirty-five millions. The value on the real and personal property on which probate and succession duty was received in Ireland, declined from $

WE TWO.

We own no houses, no lots, no lands,
No dainty viands for us are spread,
By sweat of our brows and toil of our hands
We earn the pittance that buys our bread.
And yet we live in a grander state
Sunbeam and I—than the millionaires
Who dine off silver and golden plate,
With liveried lacqueys behind their chairs.

We have no riches in our houses or stocks,
No bank books show our balance to draw,
Yet we carry a safe-key that unlocks
More treasure than Cresus ever saw.
We wear no velvet or satin fine,
We dress in a very homely way,
But ah! what luminous lustres shine
About Sunbeam's gowns and my hodden gray.

When we walk together (we do not ride,
We are far too poor) it is very rare
We are bowed unto from the other side
Of the street—but for this we do not care;
We are lonely, we pass along,
Sunbeam and I, and *you* cannot see,
We can, what tall and beautiful throngs
Of angels we have for company.

No harp, no dulcimer, no guitar,
Breaks into music at Sunbeam's touch,
But do not think that our evenings are
Without their music; there is none such
In the concert halls; where the palpitant air
In musical billows floats and swims;
Our lives as psalms, and our foreheads wear
A calm, like the peal of beautiful hymns.

When cloudy weather obscures our skies,
And some days darken with drops of rain,
We have but to look in each other's eyes,
And all is balmy and bright again.
Ah, ours is the alchemy that transmutes
The drugs to elixir—the dross to gold,
And so we live on Hesperian fruits,
Sunbeam and I, and never grow old.

Never grow old, and live in peace,
And love our fellows and envy none,
And our hearts are glad at the large increase
Of pientiful virtues under the sun,
And the days pass on with their thoughtful trade,
And the shadow lengthens toward the west,
But the wane of our young years brings no dread
To break their harvest of quiet rest.

Sunbeam's hair will be streaked with gray,
And time will furrow my darling's brow,
But never can Time's hand steal away
The tender halo that clasps it now.
So we dwell in wonderful opulence,
With nothing to hurt us or upbraid,
And my life trembles with reverence,
And Sunbeam's spirit is not afraid.

NEW JERSEY CROPS.—The Newark *Advertiser* says: From nearly every county and township in the State we hear the most encouraging reports of the crop; prospects. The grass is unusually heavy and oats very fine; and if nothing occurs to mar the present promise the harvest of hay and oats will be very abundant. A greatly increased area has been planted in corn, and the conditions thus far have been favorable to a large yield of that staple. The other staple grains are also doing well. Of fruit there is the prospect of the greatest abundance, with the exception of cherries, which have suffered considerably from the wet weather. Strawberries have also been damaged in some sections of the State by the wet, but as a general thing an immense area has been devoted to their culture, and the crop is enormous. The peach crop will be far above the average, and one farmer in Ocean county expects to send 125,000 baskets to market. The minor fruits—berries of all kinds—will also be abundant. Many of our farmers are growing large amounts of flax and tobacco, and if no unfavorable circumstances intervene there will be a large crop of both. The only difficulty experienced by our agriculturists is the scarcity of laborers, which threatens to interfere seriously in getting in the magnificent crops, with the promise of which a benificent Providence has blessed them.

THE LONDON TIMES ON GRANT.—The London *Times* of May 24th thus concludes a long leading article:

"Undoubtedly Grant is in a more difficult situation than Lee, for if he falls back, which, if he cannot dislodge his adversary, he must do, it will be under disadvantage, and if he advances, either by force or upon the retirement of the Confederates, it will be under disadvantage still.

"But he is invincibly obstinate, he has uncontrolled command, he has exacted the unreserved support of the Government, and he has been the Southern General retire before him. He will perhaps renew his attack upon Lee, but if he *ever reaches Richmond with an effective army he will have achieved a miracle of success.*"

CONVENTION OF SPORTSMEN.—A convention of sportsmen is called to meet in New York next week, and on the 16th instant an address will be delivered and prizes distributed. The main object of the convention will be the protection of game birds, animals and fishes, while they are raising their young, and of birds of song always; and also to secure unity of action among all associations having for their object the protection of game and fish.

On the first day the exercises will consist of shooting with the rifle and pistol. The second day will include the contests of casting the fly, casting the bass-line with menhaden bait, but without any sinker or float, and single-trap shooting. The third day will be confined to double-trap shooting.

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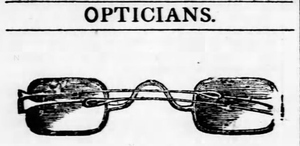

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Departs.	Arrives.
Thro Accom,n..... 5:50 a m	Baltimore Exp'ss 12:20 p m
Thro Mail..... 2:30 a m	Philadelp'a Ex'ss 11:50 p m
Thro Express..... 4:25 p m	Fast Line..... 12:50 a m
Fast Line..... 6:35 p m	Thro Mail..... 12:30 a m
Joh'n Acm'n..... 2:00 p m	Joh'n Acm'n..... 10:05 a m
1st Wall Station.. 6:30 a m	1st Wall Station.. 6:15 a m
2d do ..... 11:00 a m	2d do ..... 8:35 a m
3d do ..... 3:30 p m	3d do ..... 1:55 p m
4th do ..... 6:00 p m	4th do ..... 8:50 p m

The Church train leaves Wall's Station (on Sunday) at 9:05 a. m., returns at 12:45 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago.

Departs.	Arrives.
Fast Line..... 1:00 a m	Chicago Express... 2:20 a m
Express..... 1:10 p m	Philla. " ... 2:10 p m
Mail Train..... 6:30 a m	Cin'ti " ... 7:20 p m
	Crestline Mail..... 7:00 p m

The New Brighton Accommodation leaves Allegheny Station at 9:15 a. m., 12:00 m., 4:30 p m and 8:40 p m. Returning, leaves New Brighton Station at 5:50 a m, 7:50 a m, 12:30 p m, and 2:50 p m.

Alliance Accomodation leaves Allegheny Station at 2:10 p m.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville.

Departs.	Arrives.
Mail..... 7:55 a m	Mail..... 6:00 p m
Express..... 1:00 p m	Express..... 9:30 a m
1st McKeesport.. 11:00 a m	1st McKeesport.. 6:50 p m
2d " 6:15 p m	2d " 2:05 p m
Fort Perry..... 7:00 a m	Fort Perry..... 6:30 a m
Braddock's..... 4:15 p m	Braddock's..... 5:40 p m

The Sunday Train to and from M'Keesport leaves at 1:00 p m, and arrives at 10:00 a m.

Allegheny Valley.

Departs.	Arrives.
Mail..... 7:00 a. m.	Mail..... 7:00 p. m.
Express..... 4:30 a. m.	Express..... 9:35 a. m.
Accommodation. 3:00 p. m.	Accommodation 7:45 a. m.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh.

Departs.	Arrives.
Mail..... 8:10 a. m.	Mail..... 8:30 p. m.
Cincinnati..... 1:45 a. m.	Cincin. Express. 8:05 p. m.
" 1:45 p. m.	do do.... 2:10 a. m.
Wheeling..... 6:20 a. m.	Steubenville Ac-
Steubenville Ac-	commodation.. 10:00 a. m.
com'n leaves	
Allegheny..... 2:50 p. m.	
Cleveland..... 1:45 a. m.	
do ..... 1:45 p. m.	

☞ The Excelsior Omnibus Company have Omnibusses and carriages in waiting for passengers arriving in trains from both East and West.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Dry Goods.

J. W. Barker & Co.....59 Market st.
J. M. Burchfield.....corner Market and Fourth st
A. Bates.....31 Fifth st.
Joseph Horne.....77 and 79 Market st.
Gardner & Schleiter.....92 Market st.
H. J. Lynch.....96 Market st.
E. R. Gardner.....93 Market st.
White, Orr & Co.....25 Fifth st.
Wilson, Carr & Co.....64 Wood st.

Oil Dealers.

Pennock, Ball & Co.....31 Market st.
Richardson, Harley & Co.....19 Irwin st.
Spang Chalfant & Co.....91 and 92 Water st
Jones & Laughlin.....121 Water st
Graff, Bennett & Co.....97 Water st
Lloyd & Black.....98 Water st

Hotels.

National.....McKeesport.
Union.....Philadelphia.
Girard House.....Philadelphia.
Belvidere.....Sharpsburg.
Jones House.....Harrisburg.

Restaurants.

Vierheller & Roesing.....64 Fifth street.
James S. Williams.....Fifth street.
John Meyer.....46 Smithfield st.
Frank Wilbert.....52 Diamond.
E. Reineman.....67 Smithfield st.

Lawyers.

McMaster & Gazzam.....98 Grant street.
H. C. Mackrell.....Grant near Fifth street.
Hampton & Moreland.....93 Diamond street.
W. & J. Hall Patterson.....144 Fourth st.
Arthurs & Riddell.....133 Fourth street.
E. S. Morrow.....114 Fifth street.

Railroads.

Connellsville R. R. Depot.....cor. Ross & Water street.
Ft. Wayne & Chicago Depot.....cor. Liberty & Grant sts.
Pennsylvania R. R. Co.....cor. Liberty and Grant sts.
Northern Central.....cor. Liberty and Grant streets.
Philadelphia and Erie.....Penna. R. R. Depot.

Insurance Offices.

Citizens' Insurance Co.....corner Market and Water sts.
Allegheny Insurance Co.....37 Fifth st.
Peoples' Insurance Co.....corner Wood and Fifth sts.
Delaware Mutual Insurance co.....95 Water st.

Grocers.

Wm. Bagaley.....18 and 20 Wood street.
G. B. Jones & Son.....191 Water street.
J. S. Dilworth & Co.....130 and 132 Second st.
Miller & Ricketson.....221 Liberty street
Cook, Pettit & Co.....corner Smithfield and First sts.

Musical Instruments.

Wamelink & Barr.....12 St. Clair street.
Charles C. Mellor.....82 Wood street.
J. M. Hoffman.....53 Fifth street.

Druggists.

Joseph Fleming.....corner Diamond and Market st.
Chas. H. Super.....corner Penn and St. Clair sts.
J. J. Bender & Co.....corner Wayne and Liberty sts.
B. L. Fahnestock & Co.....76 & 78 Wood & 91 Fourth sts.

Sewing Machine Agents.

Wm. Sumner & Co.....27 Fifth st.
A. F. Chatony.....Fifth st.
E. Axthelm.....Corner Wood and Third st.

Machinists.

J. J. Powers & Co.....cor. Liberty and Second street.
W. P. Porter.....Temperanceville.
Foster & Co.....cor. Penn and Stanwix streets.

Foundries.

Charles Knap.....cor. Etna and Pike street.
Wm. G. Price.....cor. Pennsylvania ave. and Price st.

Commission Merchants.

R. H. King.....211 Liberty st.
Allen & Needles.....Philadelphia.
Taussig, Livingston & Co.....St. Louis.

Steel Manufacturers.

Singer, Nimick & Co.....83 Water st.
Jones, Boyd & Co.....corner First and Ross st.
Park, Brother & Co.....157 First st
Hussey, Wells & Co.....37 Fifth street.

Iron Foundry.

Smith, Park & Co.....149 First st.
Joseph Pennock.....141 Wood st

Opticians.

G. E. Shaw.....54 Fifth st.
J. Diamond.....39 Fifth st.

Dentists.

G. W. Spencer.....258 Penn st.
Quincy A. Scott.....278 Penn st.

Real Estate and Stock Brokers.

S. S. Bryan.....59 Fourth st.
F. Torrence.....189 Penn st.

Notions.

T. T. Myler & Co.....Corner Fourth and Wood.
Foerster & Schwartz.....Smithfield st.

Artificial Limbs.

N. W. Newbert.....13 St. Clair st.
C. Helmholz.....96 Smithfield st.

Book and Job Printers.

W. S. Haven.....Corner Third and Wood.
J. B. Kennedy.....78 Fifth st.

Tobacconists.

E. Megraw.....31 St. Clair st.
E. Pichl.....Third st.

Soap and Candles.

B. C. & J. H. Sawyer.....47 Wobd st.
Crumpton & Co.....367 Liberty street.

Advertising Agents.

S. M. Pettingill.....New York.
C. Mather.....Philadelphia.

Boots and Shoes.

H. Childs & Co.....133 Wood st.
Slater & South.....54 Market st.

Merchant Tailors.

H. Oppenheimer.....83 Wood street.
W. H. McGee.....10 St. Clair street.

Cotton Manufacturers.

Park, Painter & Co.....149 First and 122 Second street.
King & Pennock.....29 Wood street.

House and Sign Painters.

Brown, Morrow & Co.....91 Third street.
W. A. Lyons.....7 Fifth street.

Metal Broker.

S. M. Wickersham.....124 First st.
John Moorhead.....74 Water st.

Cloaks and Mantillas.

Pittsburgh Cloak and Mantilla Store.....73 Market st.

Wines and Liquors.

J. Selferth & Co.....27 and 29 Market street.

Machinery.

S. S. Fowler & Co.....39 Water st.

News Depots.

J. W. Pittock.....78 Fifth st.

Jewelers.

John M. Roberts.....16 Fifth st

Coal Dealers.

Meskimen & Norton.....Allegheny

Bakers.

S. S. Marvin.....64 Fourth street.

Physicians.

Dr. F. DeRolette.....51 Grant street.

Stationery.

W. S. Haven.....Corner Third and Wood sts.

Nursery.

John Murdock, Jr.....Oakland.

Picture Frame Manufacturer.

H. D. Brecht.....126 Smithfield st.

Lithographs.

Krebs & Bro.....Corner Fifth and Wood.

Planing Mill.

Shaub & McDonald.....Anderson street, Allegheny.

Vinegar Manufactory.

Redenbach & Sons.....Ohio street, Allegheny.

Manufacturers of Shovels and Spades.

Lippincott & Co.....118 Water st.

Straw Goods.

C. & A. Strouses.....29 Diamond alley.
R. H. Palmer.....84 Wood st.

Hatters.

Wm. Fleming.....139 Wood st.

Tin-Ware.

Barndollar & Price.....Wood st.

Vitrol Manufactory.

James Irvin.....Lawrenceville.

Freight Agents.

Clark & Co.....cor. Liberty and Water streets.

Carriage Manufacturers.

Cornwell & Kerr.....5 St. Clair street.

Dealer in Wall Paper.

Joseph R. Hughes.....107 Market street.

Ambrotypes.

J. W. Purviance.....cor. Market & Fifth streets.

Glass Manufacturers.

C. Ihmsen & Son.....133 First street.

Livery Stables.

James Dain & Son.....419 Penn street.
Weldon & Kelly.....cor. Sixth and Wood street.

Upholsterers.

E. Edmonson & Co.....96 and 98 Third street.

BANNER COTTON MILLS.—
PARK, PAINTER & CO.
Warehouse, Nos. 149 FIRST and 120 SECOND STREETS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

4-4 Brown Sheeting, Carpet Chain of all colors, Candlewick, Batting and Twine.
se9

BROWN, MORROW & CO.,
House, Sign and Ornamental Painters, Grainers and Glaziers,
No. 91 Third street,
je:ly PITTSBURGH, PA.

COFFEE, COFFEE, COFFEE.—
The universally approved NONPAREIL, and other favorite brands of
FRESH GROUND COFFEE,
for sale at the "Eagle Steam Spice and Coffee Works," Nos. 244, 246 and 248 Noria Front street, corner of New street, Philadelphia.
ja18:6m HOWARD WORRELL.

AGENTS, LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST.—Call and examine something urgently needed by every person; or ten samples sent FREE, by mail, for twenty cents that retail for two dollars, by
R. L. WOLCOTT,
de8:1y No. 70 Chatham Square, New York.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS.

THESE BONDS are issued under the Act of Congress of March 8th, 1864, which provides that all Bonds issued under this Act SHALL BE REDEEMED IN COIN, at the pleasure of the Government, at any period not less than ten nor more than forty years from their date, and until their redemption, FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST WILL BE PAID IN COIN, on Bonds of not over one hundred dollars annually, and on all other Bonds semi-annually.

The interest is payable on the first days of March and September in each year.

As these Bonds, by Act of Congress, are

Exempt from Municipal or State Taxation,

their value is increased from one to three per cent. per annum, according to the rate of tax levies in various parts of the country.

At the present rate of premium on gold they pay

Over Eight per Cent Interest

in currency, and are of equal convenience as a permanent or temporary investment.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as the various descriptions of U. S. Bonds. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties or stock companies or separate communities only is pledged for payment while for the debts of the United States the whole property of the country is holden to secure the payment of both principal and interest in coin.

These Bonds may be subscribed for in sums from $50 up to any magnitude, on the same terms, and are thus made equally available to the smallest lender and the largest capitalist. They can be converted into money at any moment, and the holder will have the benefit of the interest.

The Funded Debt of the United States on which interest is payable in gold, on the 3d day of March, 1864, was $768,863,000. The interest on this debt for the coming fiscal year will be $45,937,126, while the customs revenue in gold for the current fiscal year, ending June 30th, 1864, has been so far at the rate of over $100,000,000 per annum.

It will be seen that even the present gold revenue of the Government are largely in excess of the wants of the Treasury for the payment of gold interest, while the recent increase of the Tariff will doubtless raise the annual receipts from customs on the same amount of importations, to $150,000,000 per annum.

The authorized amount of this loan is Two Hundred Million Dollars. Instructions to the National Banks acting as loan agents were not issued till March 26, but the amount of bonds reported sold at the United States Treasury up to May 21st, was

$51,564,900.

Subscriptions will be received by the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, and the Assistant Treasurers at New York, Boston and Philadelphia, and by the First and Third National Banks of Pittsburgh, Pa.

AND BY ALL NATIONAL BANKS

which are depositaries of public money, and all

RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS

throughout the country (acting as agents of the National Depositary Banks), will furnish further information on application, and

AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.

my26:2w.

FOUNDRIES.

S. S. FOWLER & CO.,
Iron Founders and Mill Finishers,
and manufacturers of
SOLID HUB CAR WHEELS,
se17 39 Water street. Pittsburgh, Pa.

FULTON FOUNDRY.—
NINTH WARD, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Warehouse, No. 141 Wood street.
JOSEPH PENNOCK, Proprietor.
ROBERT C. TOTTEN, Superintendent at Foundry.
Manufactures Nail Machines, Rolls, Squeezers &c; Rolling Mill Castings generally; Gas and Water Pipes, Gas Retorts and Oil Stills; Hot Blast and Superheating Pipes, Sugar Kettles; House Fronts and Window Heads; Rolls Turned, and all Fitting done to order. A large assortment of Rolling Mill Patterns on hand, purchased from Fort Pitt Foundry. se24

THE HERON WORKS,
Nos. 37, 38, 39, 40, 41 and 42 PENN STREET.
FOSTER & CO.,
Machinists, Iron Founders, and River and Stationary Engine Builders.
fe5:1y

UTILITY WORKS,
CORNER OF JUNIATA AND FULTON STREETS,
MANCHESTER, PA.
McLEAN & GRAY, manufacturers of McLean's Patent Window Sash Locks and Supporteds, Beadstead Fastenings, Window Shutter Hinges, Sash Weights and Pulles, Sad Irons, Iron Stands, and Domestic Hardware generally.
Jobbing in all kinds of light Castings done promptly to order.
Office, No. 3 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh. ap8

WM. SMITH.....DAVID E. PARK.....JAS. PARK, JR
SMITH, PARK & CO.,
NINTH WARD FOUNDRY,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Warehouse, 149 First and 120 Second streets, Manufacturers of all sizes and descriptions of Coal Oil Retorts and Stills, Gas and Water Pipes, Sad Irons, Dog Irons, Wagon Boxes, Steel Moulds, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings of every description made to order. Having a complete Machine Shop attached to the Foundry, all necessary fitting will be carefully attended to. se7

FORT PITT CANNON FOUNDRY.—
CHARLES KNAP,
CANNON FOUNDER,
O'HARA AND ETNA STREET,
se9 PITTSBURGH.

WM. G. PRICE, BERLIN FOUNDRY, Corner Pennsylvania avenue and Price street manufacturer of all sizes and descriptions of Castings for Oil Refineries, Glass and Gas Works, Wagon Boxes, Dog Irons, Grate Bars, Fire Fronts, Sash and Clock Weights, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. All kinds of Castings for Agricultural Implements. Also Castings of all kinds for Plumbers and Gas Fitters Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings, light or heavy made to order. se7-1

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS

Of all descriptions. The best and cheapest to be had at
C. LEGARS,
28 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.
Persons who are compelled to use articles of this description would do well to call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere.
mh16:3m

A. G. NEUBERT—MANUFACTURER OF ARTIFICIAL ARMS AND LEGS. Also, all kinds of TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS and SHOULDER BRACES. Machines for deformities of every description made to order. TRUSSES carefully repaired. Ladies attended by Mrs. NEUBERT. No. 13 ST. CLAIR street, PITTSBURGH. se15:1y

AUCTION SALE OF
CONDEMNED HORSES.
WAR DEPARTMENT, CAVALRY BUREAU,
OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
Washington, April 25, 1864.

Will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the times and places named below, viz:
Northumberland, Penna., Thursday, June 9th.
Scranton, Penna., Thursday, June 16th.
Williamsport, Penna., Thursday, June 23d.
One hundred (100) horses at Gettysburg, and two hundred and fifty (250) at each of the other places.
These horses have been condemned as unfit for the cavalry service of the United States Army.
For road and farm purposes many good bargains may be had.
Horses will be sold singly.
Sales begin at 10 a. m., and continue daily until all are sold.
TERMS: CASH, in United States Treasury notes only.
JAMES A. EKIN,
Lieut. Colonel and C. Q. M., Cavalry Bureau.
ap22:till June 23.

TO ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS.—By the Act of May 8th, an appropriation of Fifty thousand Dollars was made for the Extension of the Capitol Buildings at Harrisburg. Architects and Builders are hereby requested to present plans for said extension, and proposals for building the same, to the undersigned, by the fifteenth day of June. The main object to be attained by the proposed extension is to furnish additional Committee Room for the Legislature, and the extension is to conform as far as possible to the architecture of the present building.
A. G. CURTIN, Governor.
ISAAC SHERMAN, Auditor General.
JAMES P. BARR, Surveyor General.
HENRY D. MOORE, State Treas'r.
Harrisburg, May 10, 1864-my23:m.

SCHAUB & McDONALD'S
SASH AND DOOR FACTORY,
Anderson street, near Hand Street Bridge, Allegheny city, Pa.
Flooring Boards, Sash, Doors, Frames, Venetian Blinds, Mouldings and Panel Shutters made to order and constantly on hand. se30:1y

H. C. MACKRELL.....S. A. JOHNSON
MACKRELL & JOHNSON,
Attorneys at Law and Soldiers' Claim Agency,
No. 89 Grant street, three doors from corner of Fifth street. del

E. EDMUNDSON.....W. R. BATEMAN.
E. EDMUNDSON & CO., PHOTOLITHOGRAPHERS, Nos. 96 and 98 Third street, near Wood, Pittsburgh, Pa., manufacture and keep on hand every article in their line, viz: Curtain Goods, Ornaments, Fringes, Tassels and Cords, Comforts and Beds, Patent Spiral Spring, Hair, Cotton, Husk and Straw Mattresses. Also, dealers in Wall Papers, Fireboard Prints, Window Shades, &c., &c. se7

DR. F. XAVIER DE ROLETTE, of Paris. Date of Diploma, 1828.
Office—51 GRANT STREET, St. Nicholas Hotel Building.
The following specialties attended to:
1st. Examination of the Lungs and all diseases of the respiratory organs.
2d. Diseases peculiar to the women.
3d. Diseases peculiar to men, old and young. ap30

5 BARRELS EGGS JUST RECEIVED, and for sale by
R. H. KING,
my9 No. 211 Liberty street.

POLITICAL.

☞ FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—DAVID COLLINS, of Penn township, will be a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Union Republican County Convention. mh14:tc

☞ FOR PROTHONOTARY.—D. C. HULZ will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican Convention. fe23:tc

☞ FOR PROTHONOTARY.—GEORGE R. RIDDLE will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican Convention. fe11:d&wtc

☞ FOR PROTHONOTARY.—JACOB H. WALTER, of the Sixth ward, Pittsburgh, will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican Convention. fe3:tc

☞ FOR PROTHONOTARY.—GEO. FINLEY will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary subject to the decision of the Union Republican County Convention. ja29:tc

☞ FOR PROTHONOTARY.—THOS. STEEL will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican Convention. ja19

☞ CORONER.—JOHN McCLUNG, of the First ward, Allegheny, will be a candidate for Coroner of Allegheny county, subject to the decision of the ensuing County Union Convention. ja21-tc

IRON.

GRAFF, BENNETT & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
IRON AND NAILS.
WAREHOUSE:
No. 97 WATER STREET, BELOW WOOD,
fe12:1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

H. SPANG.....C. B. HERRON.....J. W. CHALFANT.
SPANG, CHALFANT & CO.,
ETNA IRON WORKS,
WAREHOUSE:
Nos. 91 and 92 WATER STREET,
ja14 PITTSBURGH, PA.

H. LLOYD.....GEORGE BLACK.
LLOYD & BLACK.
KENSINGTON IRON WORKS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Common, Refined, Charcoal and Juniata Bar, Boiler, Sheet, Angle and T Iron.
ALSO,
SMALL T AND FLAT RAILS, FOR COAL AND OTHER MINING PURPOSES.
WAREHOUSE: No. 88 Water and No. 6 Market sts
my2:6m PITTSBURGH, PA.

AMERICAN IRON WORKS.
WAREHOUSE: Nos. 120 Water and 158 First streets,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
JONES & LAUGHLIN,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Common and best refined, charcoal Merchant Bar, Pitate and Sheet Iron, Nails and Spikes.
Also manufacturers of PATENT COLD ROLLED SHAFTING, PISTON RODS AND PLATES [se23

LYON, SHORB & CO.,
SLIGO IRON WORKS.
WAREHOUSE: No. 121 WATER STREET,
se9 PITTSBURGH, PA.

MANUFACTURERS.

EXCELSIOR BOLT & NUT WORKS.—
LEWIS, OLIVER & PHILLIPS,
Manufacturers of, and keep constantly on hand a full assortment of
Bolts, Nuts, Washers & Thimble Skeins.
☞ Office and Wareroom corner Market and Water streets, Pittsburgh, Pa. jn6-1y

CHARLES ROEDEL.....HENRY DAEWERITZ.
ROEDEL & DAEWERITZ,
No. 39 THIRD STREET,
(Between Wood and Smithfield.)
PITTSBURGH.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Brewers' Kettles, Stills,
AND ALL KINDS OF
Copper, Sheet Iron, and Blacksmith Work.
je3 3m

LAKE SUPERIOR
Copper Mills and Smelting Works.
PARK, McCURDY & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Sheath, Braziers and Bolt Copper, Pressed Copper Bottoms, Raised Still Bottoms, Spelter, Solder, &c. Also, Importers and Dealers in Metals, Tin Plate Sheet Iron, Fire, &c.
Constantly on hand Tinmen's Machines and Tools.
WAREHOUSE: 140 FIRST and 120 SECOND streets, PITTSBURGH, PA.
☞ Special orders of Copper cut to any desired pattern. mh32

O'HARA BOILER WORKS,
POWERS & CO.,
attend to the manufacture of Steam Boilers, Stills, Tanks, Agitators, Salt Pans, Sugar Pans, Sheet Iron Chimneys, Breechings, and all other articles usually manufactured at similar concerns.
Prompt attention paid to all kinds of repairs on reasonable terms.
Works corner of Liberty and Second streets, Pittsburgh, Pa. oc27:tf

LIPPINCOTT & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Axes, Shovels, Saws, Picks, Mattocks, &c.
Warehouse: No. 118 WATER street, four doors below Mononganela House,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

VULCAN FORGE.
W. P. PORTER,
MANUFACTURER OF
Steamboat Shafts, Cranks, Piston Rods, Pitman Jaws, Wrists, Locomotive and Car Axles, Anchors, and all kinds of Heavy Forging.
TEMPERANCEVILLE,
my2:1y near Pittsburgh, Allegheny county, Pa.

MATTHIESSEN & HEGELER,
LASALLE, ILLINOIS,
SMELTERS OF
Slab Zinc, or Spelter,
from
WISCONSIN ZINC ORES.
fe17:6m

BARNDOLLAR & PRICE, (successors to T. J. Craig) manufacturers and dealers in TIN, COPPER AND SHEET IRON WARE. Also, TIN AND IRON ROOFERS and JOB WORKERS. Just received, a large assortment of House Furnishing Hardware, such as Water Coolers, Refrigerators, Meat Safes, Toilet Ware, Squirrel Cages, Britannia Ware, Waiters, Knife Boxes, Cash Boxes, Knives and Forks, Ice Pitchers, Ice Chests, Bath Tubs, Bird Cages, Parlor Stoves, Planished Tin Ware, Fire Irons, Spoon and Fork Boxes, Tea Canisters, Spoons. Also, a large stock of STOVES. ap6

J. M. CORNWELL.....SAMUEL KERR
CORNWELL & KERR,
CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS,
Silver and Brass Platers, and manufacturers of Saddlery and Carriage Hardware,
No. 7 St. Clair street and Duquesne Way, near the Bridge, Pittsburgh, Pa. fe2

C. IHMSEN & SONS,
Manufacturers of Every Variety of
VIALS, BOTTLES AND WINDOW GLASS,
BLACK PORTER, WINE and CLARET BOTTLES,
DEMIJOHNS AND MINERAL WATER BOTTLES.
Warehouses, No. 104 Second and 133 First streets Pittsburgh, Pa. se16-1y

H. D. BRECHT & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Looking Glasses, Gilt and Rosewood Mouldings, Portrait, Photograph and Picture Frames,
No. 128 Smithfield street, between Fifth and Sixth, Pittsburgh.
VOCAL MUSIC.—H. D. BRECHT, Teacher of Singing and Cultivation of the Voice, 126 Smithfield street. de2-tf

DENTISTRY, DENTISTRY.—
In days of old, before our skill
Was to mankind imparted,
The Teeth once lost 'twas such an ill
They died quite broken-hearted.
Our prices now are moderate
Compared with other places,
Besides we have REDUCED of late
On jobs in certain cases.

For shillings only is our charge
For common teeth extracting;
For filling, if not over large,
Eight shillings we are exacting.
We do our work for ready pay,
And if the job don't answer,
Refund the money any day
With interest and thanks, sir.

For patronage thus heretofore
So liberally extended,
We thank you all and evermore
Who have our cause befriended.
Our efforts we shall now renew,
To meet your approbation,
By doing work the best we know,
'Tis our determination
At the Steam Dental Establishment of Dr. G. W. SPENCER, No. 254 Penn street, the largest and most complete establishment in the world. Branch Office, No. 47½ Diamond, Allegheny city, near the new Market House. fe22

I

FROM SHERMAN'S ARMY

Details of McPherson's Fight.

THE LOSS IN WOOD'S DIVISION.

THE SITUATION OF THE ARMIES,

[Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial.]
FOUR MILES NORTH-EAST OF DALTON, GA., }
May 30, 1864. }

In my last letter I gave you a brief account of the operations of this army, up to the 27th, including the affairs of Generals Hooker and Wood—battles they would have been, in the younger days of the war, but not now—and will now continue it to date.

At the time of General Wood's fight with the enemy, the lines of battle had been completed, though since modified, and were after the following order: The right resting on, and extending a mile beyond Dallas, under McPherson, was composed of the commands of Generals Logan, Dodge, and Jeff. C. Davis. Its flank was protected by Garrard's cavalry. Next in order, to the left, were Generals Hooker, Howard and Johnson, forming the center, with General Schofield on the left, and the flank covered by the cavalry of Generals Stoneman, McCook and Kilpatrick. These forces were drawn out in an irregular line running north-east and south-west, and presenting a front of twelve or fourteen miles. The location was on the southern spurs of the Allatoona range of hills, across a continuous succession of hills and valleys, forming a very broken surface, and the whole—except now and then a cleared field—covered with heavy pine and oak forests. Through these, down the ranges, and open country beyond, pass several roads which we wish to pass over, and which the rebels intend to dispute by planting artillery on the flanking hills. Military men say they occupy a strong position; one which it will be wasteful to human life to attempt to carry by straight work. Such, then being the position, and the rebels having felt our strength in the centre, in resisting Gen. Hooker's advance, and having found that our line was not easily to be broken at that point, next made an attempt to break over the lines on the left, which attempt cost the unfortunate division of Wood so many men to resist. The exact loss, so far as ascertained, of the division and its various brigades, which assisted on the left was 1,610. But many were wounded who fell into the possession of the rebels, as did nearly all the dead, so hard were our forces pressed. Some of the stretcher bearers, even, were captured as they attempted to push to the front in the prosecution of their humane work. Batteries were at length got into position which repelled the enemy's fire, and occasional shells were pitched into our camp all night, though the enemy has not attempted anything since upon the left. This fight, it will be remembered, occurred on the evening of the 27th of May. On the evening of the next day they made a similar attempt to turn our right flank under McPherson. About half past 5 in the afternoon, after having vigorously shelled our position for three-quarters of an hour, they made a simultaneous assault upon the works of the 15th Corps and the left wing of the 16th, forming an unbroken front of more than a mile in extent. The 15th Corps, under command of Gen. John A. Logan, formed the right of the line, and the left wing of the 16th Corps, under command of Gen. Dodge, was posted on the left. The assault was one of the most furious and persistent yet made in the campaign. It was made by the corps of Hardee, supposed to be about 23,000 strong, all of them seasoned veterans, and fighting with the utmost obstinacy. They rushed impetuously forward under a withering fire from our musketry, until many of them were within twenty feet of our breastworks. Five of their color bearers were found dead on their pieces at that distance from our front. Fifty-four dead rebels were counted lying on the ground directly *in front of one regiment*, the 26th Indiana. After they had withdrawn from the bloody field, our forces had buried 300 of their dead, and there were yet many more, when they were ordered by the rebels with curses to desist, and our stretcher bearers were at once fired upon. What better evidences than the above of the bravery, and at the same time of the barbarity of the rebels, could be taken? Yet it was all unavailing. Our forces stood like a wall, and it was to the audacious rebels a wall of devouring fire. General Logan depended almost entirely on musketry for repelling the attack, since he had few pieces in position, and fewer still (four) were enabled, from the nature of the ground, to play on the enemy. He had not yet completed the breastworks, even, but only got them in readiness on the summits of the hills and extended a little way down the sides, so that on a good portion of the front the men fought face to face, with only their good muskets for a defense. But Logan himself was a host. Riding along the entire line, with an electric word for each brave regiment, swinging his hat and cheering when the rifle pits were thickest, his strong voice rising high above the roar of the fight, the splendid enthusiasm of the man inspired the troops with a like temper. If such inspiration was needed, and insured their invincibility, which was never for a moment doubtful. "They were more than we," said the General, "but we can whip them every time—every fifteen minutes a day." And he is right, so long as himself is included in the number. With such a leader, the men who compose the Army of the West can accomplish almost miracles.

The rebel loss is estimated at headquarters at about 4,500 or 5,000, and the estimate can well be accepted when the fact I have given above is recalled. One hundred and fifty prisoners were taken, and none lost. Our loss is set down at about 480, in the two commands of Logan and and Dodge; the exact number in the 15th corps was 228. The figures given above include, on both sides, the killed, wounded and captured, and on our side also, the trivial losses by skirmishing on the two subsequent days. Among the commissioned officers killed on our side were Col. Dickerman, of the 15th Illinois; Major Geisy, of the 46th Ohio, and Lieutenants Lovell, of the 27th Ohio. The body of Major Geisy has been embalmed, and sent home to his friends. Capts. Conger, of the 6th Ill., and Capt. McRae, 46th Indiana, were severely wounded. On the morning of the 30th also, a stray shot from a skirmisher slightly grazed Gen Logan on the left arm, and entered the right breast of Col. Taylor, chief of staff to Gen. McPherson, inflicting a very painful wound, though, it is thought, he will recover.

There have thus been, since the opening of the campaign south of the Etowah river, up to the evening of the 28th, three separate affairs which approached almost to the dignity of battles. On the afternoon of the 25th the enemy attempted to resist the advance of Hooker in the center; on the 27th they attempted to turn the left flank, under General Wood, and on the 28th, to turn the right, under McPherson. An honest statement of the facts compels the acknowledgment, that in the first they succeeded substantially, though the affair wore a sufficiently brilliant aspect from our having carried the first sight line of works, and carried on the pursuit with so much *elan*, till we were rudely halted by the artillery and heavier forces of the second. Our loss, therefore, being the attacking party, and encountering a severe discharge of canister, with none to answer it, was, doubtless, heavier than that of the enemy, so in the second. Here we had little available artillery, and met a formidable fire from every species of arms. It cost us a heavy loss, but it was comparatively necessary to stop the enemy's advance. But in the action on the right it was better. The results were equally good, while the losses were far lighter, and the enemy suffered in an inverse ratio. Not that the troops were any braver on the right, for they fought any better, for they were not, nor could they be; but they fought on the detensive.

MAY 28th.—After having remained in position before the enemy three days, and testing pretty thoroughly his strength and disposition, and ascertained that the passes were too strongly fortified to be carried without an unnecessary loss of life, the determination seems to have been formed to march the whole line of battle by the left flank, and then, by a sudden massing of troops, to effect a passage by certain roads in that quarter yet undefined. This plan was to have been carried out quietly and secretly during the night of this day. But in some way the rebels were informed of the design, or at least strongly suspected it, and succeeded in postponing its execution. This they did by noisy and unincessant attacks with artillery and musketry upon the right center and right, which they made at frequent intervals during the night, and with so much apparent fury and purpose that our Generals deemed it unwise to attempt the movement. It is an axiom of war that a flank march in front of the enemy is the most dangerous that a command can be called upon to make, and should always be covered with the utmost secrecy.

Though the enemy's fire was necessarily aimless and vain in the darkness of the dense forests, still it was not known what it might lead; and as it showed that our plan was discovered, the men lay quiet in their works, and allowed the skirmishers and the cannon to make reply. And reply they did, with a mighty emphasis. Five or six batteries of thunders gave forth into the still midnight air of Georgia such sounds as they were little wont to hear, and as their deep voices reverberated, far and wide through the forests, they admonished the impudent rebels, in tones which were not to be mistaken, of the potency of the monster they had awakened from his slumbers. As we lay that night on our sleepless beds of leaves, while an occasional Minie spattered through the leaves overhead, and the loud bellowing of the cannon made the whole air quake, we had a slight earnest of the price, the pomp, the circumstance of glorious war." The result of this midnight fury was, as might have been expected, very slight, twenty men wounded on our side, and probably a gaping number on the other. The attack on McPherson's line was equally impudent and empty. It was repeated three several times, and caused a loss equally trivial with our own.

A CURIOUS REBEL LETTER.—The following curious rebel letter gives the writer's impression as to "the situation:"

My Sainted Love—If the Yankee cusses will let me alone I will write you a letter. General U. S. Grant is a hell-hog, and he will be a match for the devil. No matter how deeply we entrench ourselves in the woods, the Yankees are sure to find us out. They charge on our works again and again, and very, very little is left from us. They fight more fiercely than I ever seen them. As for digging, Grant beats McClellan all hollow. The Yankees build strong rifle pits, and then our *brave officers* ask us to charge them. We have done so, and they have given us hell every time. My sainted love, you will excuse me for using this language, but if you were with us you would say they gave us hell, b'God.

My patriotic fair one, I am almost tired of this! So long as there appeared a chance of achieving the glorious Southern independence I fought with a will; but that hope is now dashed to the earth. I have no heart to strive any longer to keep Jeff. Davis from going to the devil sooner than he otherwise would.

Do not blush, my sainted love, but really I wish I were out of this army and joined to you in the holy bonds of wedlock."

After an allusion to matters appertaining to himself and his "sainted love," he closes as follows:

"I must close hurriedly. We are ordered to charge the Yankees, and if possible surprise them.

Truly your own,
"Sergt. GRAHAM, C. S. A."

Sanitary Fair—Treasurer's List.

The following contributions have been received by N. Holmes, Treasurer of the Sanitary Fair, and will be acknowledged in detail as soon as possible:

Robbins & Jenkins' Coal Works, No. 1	$365 00
do do No. 2	135 00
Thomas Jones & Co.'s Coal Works	353 50
J Penney's "	307 85
Gillespie, McFarlane & Co.'s Coal Works	20 00
J G McFarlane & Co.'s Coal Works	254 00
Robert Garber & Co.'s Coal Works	87 00
Porter & Forker " "	115 00
Reis, Richards & Berger's " "	100 00
A Love & Co's " "	175 00
J N & W O'Neil's " "	200 00
C H Armstrong's " "	287 00
Miller & Williams' " "	135 00
R R McQuiston & Co.'s " "	455 25
H B Hays & Bro's " "	450 00
W H Phipps' " "	158 00
Horner & Roberts' " "	210 00
W H Brown's " "	379 75
Horner & Hyatt's " "	203 33
F Butts & Co's " "	149 00
J O Neil's " "	335 00
Coalridge Mine " "	69 00
W Hodgson's " "	273 50
Robert Long's " "	90 00
Singer, Nimick & Co's Workmen	312 57
Martland & Conner's Black Diamond Tobacco Works	136 75
Citizens Passenger Railway Employees	211 40
Graff, Bennet & Co's Workmen	55 20
Sheard & Cole's Glass works	352 20
G W Eberman & Co's Boat Yard, California, Penna	30 10
J Grey & Co's Pittsburgh Tin Works	169 00
Committee of Subscribers	259 71
The Treasury also acknowledges from	205 00
J H Morrison	$25 00
J Stevenson	2 00
H Baker	1 00
B Heburger	1 50
L Mowrison	1 00

From the Point Saw Mills.

Richey & Finkbine	200 00	Thos Hasson	1 56
Geo M Greig	10 00	David Thompson	2 00
J Spindler	7 00	Wm Randolph	2 00
Jos Sterritt	5 00	Daniel Grier	1 00
M Fitzpatrick	2 50	Benj Vance	1 00
E McDowell	2 00	Henry Jackson	1 66
Thos Fate	2 00	Thos A Cope	2 00
Henry Robertson	5 54	Matthew Grier	3 00
Nick Shaffer	1 66	Total	$250 00

From A H Harvy & Co's. workmen, Duquesne Borough.

A H Harvey & Co	$100 00	W Brown	1 00
H Volbright	5 00	W J Winley	1 00
A McRoberts	5 00	J Smith	1 00
W H Saints	5 00	W M M'Clelland	1 00
J Crothers	2 00	J S Sutton	1 00
Murey	2 00	J Croff	5 00
L Serson	2 00	R Cowell	5 00
J R Johnson	2 00	S Dickey	5 00
J S Murrey	2 00	A Smith	5 00
W W Harbison	2 00	J Mosser	3 00
J Jamison	2 00	J Wintley	2 00
A Fisher	2 00	J Wise	2 00
C Langnost	1 00		$165 00
S Swean	1 00		$ 9,116 69
Previously reported			$134,527 22
			$143,644 00

Finance and Trade.

REPORTED BY S. S. BRYAN, BROKER, 59 FOURTH ST.

BANKS.

Par	Val	Offd	Asked	Sales	Div'd
50	Exchange				May 5
50	Citizens				61¾ " 5
50	Pittsburgh				67¾ " 4
50	Allegheny				88¾ " 5
50	Mechanics				53¾ " 5
50	Iron City				64¾ " 5
50	M & M			58	4
80	First National	110			$8.75
60	Second National	110			
50	Third National	110			
00	First National, Ally	110			48¾ " 4
50	Manchester Saving				

INSURANCE.

50	Citizens				61
42	Western				54 May $2.50
50	Monongahela		34		27¾ " 2
50	Eureka		50		49 " $1.00
30	Pittsburgh		34		34
25	Allegheny				27¾
25	People's		28		28¾
50	Penna			45	

BRIDGE.

25	Monongahela		27½
26	St. Clair Street	40	45 40
50	Hand Street		
30	Mechanic Street		
25	Birmingham		31¾

RAILROAD.

50	Allegheny Valley	15	15½
50	Connellsville	11	13 12½
50	do (interest)		17
50	Steubenville	13	15¾ 15¾
50	Alleg'y & Manch'ter	65	70 85
34	Birmingham		40
50	Citizens		95

GAS.

50	Pittsburgh		88
25	Allegheny	38	38
25	Birmingham		31¾

OIL COMPANIES.

25	Iaroco		27
	Ardesco		
10	North American	9	11

BONDS.

	Allegheny County 5's		81¾
	do Scrip 5's		81
	Pittsburgh 5's		78¾
	do 6,8		97
	Allegheny City 6's		100
	do 6's		66¾
	Alleg'y V. R. R. 7's		103
	do 2d mortg	95	
	Steub. R. R. 6's		87
	Steub. R. R. 6's		75

There was a better attendance at McIlwaine's sale of Stocks last evening, but not much interest was manifested by the persons present. Fifteen shares of the M. & M. Bank were offered, but not sold. The bid was only 57¼. Eureka Insurance brought 51¼; Western do., 53½; Allegheny, 28¾; Manchester Savings Bank sold at 42¾—twenty shares were taken; 100 shares of the Allegheny Valley Railroad sold at 14¾, a slight decline from the previous sale; 20 shares of the Pittsburgh and Steubenville went at 14¾. The Chartiers Valley brought five dollars a share—bought, no doubt, because it was cheap. Only five shares were offered, and, as the auctioneer remarked, "twenty-five dollars gone up."

—The New York money market has undergone some change since the new loan has been announced. The *Tribune* of Monday says:

"Lenders are asking higher interest on call loans, and obtain it. The rate is 6@7 ₱ cent, chiefly the latter. Speculators reason that Mr. Chase is now master of the situation, and while he talks of borrowing, all small negotiations must wait. The easy money exported from the payment of interest on the two year notes has not been realized. The banks, as a rule, have hoarded them, to be ready to buy long bonds. The sale of bonds, and the advance in temporary loans, are steps in the right direction, and must satisfy the jobber that the issue of circulating paper money has reached its limit. Mr. Chase says that five per cent notes, but in a form which deprives them of the power of free circulation. Ordinary transactions do not imply $500 and $1,000 notes, and the addition of ninety days interest will take them out of circulation as thoroughly as though they were made legal-tender. The Government has by its present course, determined to buy money at its value upon the street, and, as a natural result, make it scarcer and more valuable. Under the process the market price of all commodities must go down, to the great advantage of the Government—itself the great buyer—and to all labors, whether paid by the Government or by private capitalists. It will give a wholesome check to speculation in all directions, and business will cease to be little else than gambling. People will now see that the National credit is ample for all its wants, that legal-tender notes are next to gold in value, and that they are safe from any depreciety. While the Treasury manufactured money any kind of fixed property was better than a bank balance, now that the Government buys money a bank balance daily becomes less valuable. To parties out of debt these changes have not the significance they possess to those who hold specie, imported for, or rates based on unlimited currency. What these prices are is best told by the prices current and the share list. What they will be, and the return to borrowing, can all be reasonably inferred from the currency which the new policy is carried out."

—Mr. Chase wrote to the treasurer at New York a letter on Friday in which occurs this paragraph:

"You may contradict, most emphatically, all assertions that the Secretary is increasing any legal-tender issues. On the contrary, he is gradually reducing them. All new notes issued are in lieu of old notes in larger amounts withdrawn."

—The Galena road having been consolidated with the Northwestern, the New York Stock Board decided that in future it should be called Northwestern stock in place of Galena, and that one hundred Northwestern common stock and one hundred Northwestern preferred should be regarded as a good delivery for every one hundred shares of Galena.

—One of the prominent moneyed institutions of New York has been defrauded of twenty one thousand-dollar United States 5.20 bonds by means of a forged certificate. The fraud was perpetrated on Saturday, and efforts are making to recover the property. Meanwhile the public is cautioned against buying these bonds, of which the numbers will be announced, by advertisement and otherwise, immediately. The fraud was committed by persons who have been engaged in other similar operations; and although they exercised great ingenuity, the indications are favorable for their capture.

—At Boston on Monday Copper stocks were dull. Central closed at 68; Columbian at 9½; Franklin at 52½; Hancock at 15⅜; Huron at 40¼; Minnesota at 11½; Minnesota at 62½; Pewabic at 62½; Pittsburgh at 92; Quincy at 86; Rockland at 14; Superior at 10.

—The following National Banks have been authorized during the last week:

First National Bank of Bucyrus, Ohio; President, J. H. Gonney; Cashier, J. B. Gonney; capital, $100,000.

National Currency Bank of New York; President, E. F. Thompson; Vice President, H. D. Whitbank; capital, $100,000.

First National Bank, Red Bank, N. J.; President, A. S. Parker; capital, $50,000.

First National Bank, Danavircalba, Maine; President, Abner Stephone; Cashier, W. M. Hitchcock; capital, $50,000.

First National Bank, Plainfield, N. J., President, E. R. Van Deventer; Cashier, J. S. Dunhane; capital, $100,000.

First National Bank, Putnam, Conn.; President, Edward Wilkmand; Cashier, Charles S. Billings; capital, $100,000.

First National Bank, Cambridge, Mass., President, Daniel R. Sentwell; Cashier, James H. Tyler; capital, $50,000.

First National Bank, Killinghey, Conn.; President, Elisha Carpenter; Cashier, Edwin Ely; capital, $55,000.

New York Petroleum Market.

Oils have been quiet since our last at irregular prices. We quote Crude Whale at $1 18@1 20; Crude Sperm at $1 80@1 82½; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 28@1 30; Unbleached Sperm at $1 95@2; Linseed at $1 69@1 61; No. 1 Lard at $1 15@1 20; Crude Petroleum at 41@42c; Refined Petroleum at 71@72c, free, and 64@65½c, in bond, ₱ gallon.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, }
Wednesday, June 8, 1864. }

An improvement was perceptible in trade generally. The demand for the leading articles, although not large, was regular. Prices generally were unchanged. The weather continues very pleasant. Our rivers are down to low water mark, and boats can only carry a light cargo. The boats now at the landing have all their engagements made. The Emma Graham, for Zanesville, had a fair trip. She left at her usual hour. The New York and Deleware will leave to-day for Louisville. The Jonas Powell brought up a load of soldiers, and returned last evening. The Silver Spray has her sign up for St. Louis. Among the sales we note as follows:

GROCERIES—The market was unchanged and the sales made were only in a small way for local purposes. Coffee—Prices seem to be drooping. Sales of 35 sacks of Rio at 45¼@46c. Sugar—Was unchanged with a moderate business doing. Sales of 15 hhds Cuba at 18@18¼c; 10 do New Orleans, 18½@19c. Crushed—Sales of 10 barrels at 23¾@24c; Powdered, 22½c. Coffee sells at 25c. B Coffee—10 do at 24½c. Molasses—Sales of 15 bbls New Orleans at $1 10. Syrups—Sales of 15 barrels at $1 40.

CHEESE—The market was steady with a fair demand. Sales of 50 boxes Western Reserve at 15@16c; 62 do, 15@15½; 46 do, 15@15¾.

FISH—Was in fair demand with sales as follows: Mackerel No 3, 20 half barrels, $6 50@6 75. Baltimore Herring—Sales 10 bbls, $11 75; 6 half do, $6. Lake Hering—Sales 12 half barrels at $6 50.

GRAIN—The market was not very active. The receipts are in the increase. Prices for certain descriptions tends downwards. Wheat—There is more doing in this article. We note a sale of 500 bushels private terms. Sales of 1 car load at $1 60. The mills will pay that figure readily. White will bring $1 70. Corn—Was not active; sales of 250 bush at $1 35@1 40 from store—high bushel—these terms were withheld. Oats—We note sales of 500 bushels at 75@78c; sales of 400 do from store at 80@81c. Rye—Sales of 100 bushels at $1 65. Barley—Sales of 200 bushels at $2.

POTATOES—The supply exceeds the demand, and prices tend downward. Sales 25 bbls of Peerless State at $2 50 bbls do at $3,00; sales of 250 bush. Reds, at 85@90c.

HAY—The receipts were light, and sales were made at a slight advance. Seven loads were disposed of at $23@30 ₱ ton.

BUTTER—The market was dull, and prices tend downward. Sales of 500 lbs Roll at 25c; 800 lbs do at 23@25c. The latter figures for choice.

EGGS—The receipts are increasing, and prices are drooping. We note sales of 23 bbls at 19 @20c.

DRIED FRUIT—We have no change to notice. Sales continue regular, viz: Peaches 84 bushels at 5@6c; apples 125 bush, at 10@12c per bush.

FLOUR—The market yesterday was quiet with a moderate demand. Holders are not disposed to submit to any decline in prices, hence buyers take hold sparingly. We note as follows: Extra fair 160 bbls $8 00@8 25; 100 do $7 75@7 87. Sales 50 bbls choice $8 25; extra, sales 146 bbls at $7@7 12½.

BACON—We have to notice a firm market with an active demand. Shoulders, sales 700 lbs. at 12¾@13c; sides, sales 3000 lbs at 13¾@14c Pinms sales 4 000 lbs at 17@17½c; S. C. hams 5000 lbs at 18½@19c.

DRIED BEEF—Sales 1400 lbs. canvassed, 18½c.

MESS PORK—Market fair; sales 10 bbls. at $30,50@31,00.

FLAX SEED—Prices looking up; sales 300 bus. at $3.00.

WHISKEY was unchanged; we quote nominally at $1,40@1,35 per gallon.

GREESE—Sales 6 tierces, white, 12c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Cattle Market.

NEW YORK, June 7.

The current prices for the week for beef cattle were—First quality $18,50@19,50; ordinary to good $16,00@18,00; common $1 ,00@16,00; inferior $12,50@14,50.

COWS AND CALVES—First quality $1,5 @1,60; ordinary 45@50c; common 40@45c; inferior 35 @40c.

VEAL CALVES—Per pound, first quality 10@ 11c; ordinary 8½@9½c; common 7½@8c; inferior 7@7½c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Extra per head $9,00@ 9,5 ; prime $8,50@9 00; ordinary $7,50@8,50; common $6,50@7,50; inferior $5@6.

SWINE—Corn fed per lb 8¾@9¼c; grit fed 8¾@ 9½c.

The supply of beef cattle this week was larger than the speculators counted on and a reduction in prices has followed, the average decline on cows is 2c per pound on all except the very best, of which there were a very small lot.

Hogs sold pretty freely at the quotations above.

The total receipts of this week and last week were as follows:

Total Beeves—445.
" Cows—316.
" Veal Calves—1,521.
" Sheep and Lambs—7,713.
" Swine—14,721.

TOTAL OF LAST WEEK.

Total Beeves—3,787.
" Cows—316.
" Veal Calves—1,397.
" Sheep and Lambs—8,823.
" Swine—10,614.

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, June 7.

FLOUR—Firm; fair demand.

WHEAT—Firmer, and tending upwards and evidently active; sales of Milwaukee Club No. 1 Spring at $2 52; No. 2 do at $2 45; Receive No. 1 Spring at $1 50; lower grades neglected and held at $1 63 for Amber Michigan; $1 60 for Winter Red.

CORN—Dull; heavy and lower quoted nominally at $1 25 for No. 1, and $1 50 for No. 2

OATS—Dull and inactive; held at 85c without bids. Other grains nominal.

WHISKY—Quiet; $1 26½@1 27 for Canal.

FREIGHTS—Firm. To New York—Wheat, 18c; Corn, 16c; Oats 11½c. To Albany—Wheat, 16c; Corn, 14c; Oats, 10c. Lake Imports—Flour, 31,070 bbls; Wheat, 99,873 bu; Corn, 15,913 bu; Oats, 42,510. Canal Exports—Flour, 46,40 bbls; Wheat, 143,570.

Commercial Intelligence.

PER CHINA.

LIVERPOOL May 27 —Cotton—The sales of the week amount to 40,000 bales, including 9,000 bales to speculators, and 5,000 bales for export. The ma ket opened at a decline of ⅛d on American, but recovered under advices from New York. Other descriptions declined ⅛@¼d. The sales on Friday amounted to 7,000 bales, inclusive of 2,000 bales to speculators and for export.

LONDON, June 27th.—Consols closed to-day at 91⅜@91¾ for money.

The market closed quiet but unchanged at the following authorized quotations:

	Fair.	Middling.
Orleans	Nominal.	28¾
Mobile	"	28¾
Uplands	"	28

The stock in port amounts to 330,000 bales, including 19 000 bales of American.

Breadstuffs continue dull.

The Provision market is also dull.

LIVERPOOL, May 28.—Cotton—Sales to-day of 7,000 bales including 3 000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market closed firm but unchanged.

Breadstuffs are inactive. Corn Steady. Business dull.

LONDON, 28th—SATURDAY.—Consols closed at 91 11-16@91 13-16. Another quotation is 91¾ for money.

American stocks are nominal. Erie, 55@57; Illinois Central, 78@77 per cent. discount.

The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £146,000 during the week.

Cincinnati Lumber Market.

Lumber.—There is but a limited amount at the river unsold. The wharf is now in better condition, and the lumber is being rapidly hauled to the yards. The rates are as the rafts run, $32@33 per M, for Pine, and $20@22 for Hemlock. Shingles are selling at $6 00@6 50. We quote:

AT RIVER.

Pine by the raft ₱ M	$32 00@33 00
Hemlock "	20 00@22 00
Shingles per M	6 00

AT YARDS.

Clear	per M feet	$65 00
1st Common	"	55 00
2d "	"	45 00
3d "	"	50 00
Hemlock	"	30 00
Pine Joists and Timber	"	45 00
Pine Fencing Board	"	40 00
Hemlock	"	70 00
1st Common Flooring	"	60 00
2d " "	"	60 00
1st " Weather Boarding	"	30 00
2d " "	"	28 00
Locust Post	per 100	40 00
Shingles—No. 1 Inch	per M	7 50
De. " 2 "	" "	6 50
Lath	" "	6 00

New York Leather Market.

LEATHER—The movements in this line during the past week, Messrs. Weizel & Weidemeyer notice thus: "Hemlock Sole.—The inquiry has been a fair one, and toward the close of the week has considerably improved. Transactions are principally with Eastern dealers and manufacturers. Prices generally are firmer; prime Buenos Ayres sells readily at full figures, and for light and middle Orinoco and good damaged, rates may be quoted about a half cent. ₱ lb higher than last week's quotations. Recipts, 1,000 sides. Oak Sole —The demand has become active, at steady rates. Although the receipts were fair. The stock in dealer's hands has become somewhat reduced. Upper—Rough is dull. This week's receipts of Sole Leather about 67,000 sides."

Memphis Cotton Market.

JUNE 1.

We have nothing to say as to the cotton market to-day at all interesting. The stock is very low, probably not more than 500 bales unsold, all told, and, as a consequence, prices are unsettled. We quote an advance of two cents all round, as follows:

Good Middling	93@95c
Strict Middling	91@92c
Middling	89@90c
Low Middling	87@88c
Good Ordinary	78@80c
Ordinary	76@77c
Low Ordinary	73@75c

Wool in Iowa.

Official sources give the following data for the number of Sheep and quantity of wool shorn in Iowa for several years:

	No. of Sheep.	lbs wool shorn.
1850	149,950	384,998
1860	144,000	517,441
1858	164,400	627,860
1860	258,225	653,0 6
1864	406,500	1,429,969

The number of Sheep reported as above, for 1863, were the number on hand at the shearing time in 1862. The whole number of Sheep at the time of taking the census in January, 1863, was 599,938.

Cincinnati Iron Market.

There is only a moderate demand for pig, but the receipts and stock are both comparatively light, and though quiet, the market is firm. We quote hot blast at $65 per ton, and cold blast, $73@75. Bar is steady at 7c for common, and 8@8½c for charcoal. Horse shoes are quoted at 13½@10½c for Shoenberger's extra.

Cincinnati Coal Market.

There is very little at the river in barges unsold, and the wholesale rates are merely nominal. Youghiogheny is quoted 20c, and Hartford City and Pomeroy 18@17c, afloat. The rates delivered to consumers are 22c for Youghiogheny and 26@25c for other kinds.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, }
Wednesday, June 8, 1864. }

BUSINESS.—The demand for oils, especially for crude, was larger than the previous day. Sales were made at an advance. The receipts by the Allegheny River amounted to 1246 bbls. This is the first oil we have received through that channel for some days. These lots were soon disposed of. The news from the East favors buyers, which no doubt had an effect upon this market. The market is again bare of crude. There are some parcels on the way, that may arrive at any time. Among the sales we note as follows:

Refined—Holders were firm and declined selling, unless an advance was obtained. We notice a sale of 1,000 bbls bonded, to be delivered during the month of June at buyers' option, at 57¼c; 1,000 bbls for July, delivery at the same figures. Some dealers were asking 58c for July delivery. Free oil, in the absence of sales, may be quoted at 57@58c. Carbon Oil was dull and unchanged.

Crude Oil was more inquired for. A number of small lots were disposed of, generally at an advance. Among them we note as follows: Sales of crude in bbls at 22c; 800 bbls at 23c. Sales, the barrels to be returned—400 bbls at 32c; sales the barrels included—250 bbls at 35c; 100 do, 37c; 250 do, 35c. A large parcel would bring even higher figures than we have named.

Residium was unchanged; sales of 100 bbls at $5 25 ₱ bbl.

Naptha was dull. The last sale we reported was at 25c.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny River.

R Ashworth, 344 bbls; J Wilkins, 178 do; H McKelvy, 225 do, Munn & Martin, 11 do; W H Byrum; 270 do; H Rosenbaugh, 218. Total, 1,246.

Imports Oil per A. V. Railroad.

GOING EAST.

North American Co., 112 bbls. Tar for Philadelphia.

Breese & Graff, 112 bbls. Refined for Philadelphia.

Sill & Co., 278 bbls. Refined for Philadelphia.

Forsythe Bros., 112 bbls. Refined for Philadelphia.

Standard Co., 280 bbls. Refined for Philadelphia.

Burke & Co., 153 bbls. Refined for Philadelphia.

Lockhart & Frew, 103 bbls. Refined for Philadelphia.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Imports per Pitts.. Ft. W. & C. R. R.—J Wood & Co, 19 bbls scrap iron, 2 pcs do; A Gally, 1 car lumber; Culp & S, 160 bbls flour; Godirey & Co, 23 bales rags; Allegheny Arsenal, 100 bbls saltpetre; A Ogden, 1 carb corn; Spang & Co, 8 pkgs scrap iron; Sanitary Fair, 1 ton metal; Zug & Painter, 2 cars timber; Godfrey & Clarke, 9 sacks rags; J A Caughey, 50 bbls flour; Wm Stacy, 13 sks flaxseed; Van Gorder, 2 bbls apples, 1 do bacon; J H Childs & Co, 30 bales tow; J Lanahan, 1 car lumber; Rea & Kiel, 140 sks oats, 9 do rye; J S Lippert & Co, 2 sks wheat; Shoemaker & Long, 100 bbls flour.

Imports per Cleveland and Pittsburgh R. R.—1 has Keiffer, 424 g hides; Jas Wood & Co, 114 tons pig iron; Thos Howe, 200 plates copper, 25 bbls do; W H Smith & Co, 1 bbl lard; Light & Co, 69 bxs cheese; Rea & Kell, 15 do do; O C Balsley, 43 do do; W A Sneathen, 13 do do; Log an & Gregg, 100 bdls sheaths; E Hazelett, 15 bxs cheese; P Van Gorder, 52 do do; Webb & W, 44 do do; J Rhodes, 276 bgs barley; King & Pennock, 13 bales cotton; Fleming & Steel, 82 sks corn, 48 do oats, 12 do rags; Simpson & K, 165 sks corn.

Imports per Allegheny Valley R. R.—Samuel Sherman, 1 car horses; Wm P Beck & Co, 1 car salt; Jno Black, 12 bags oats; McCreedy & Co, 4 sks wool; Lucesco Oil Co, 56 bbls refined oil

Louisville Tobacco Market.

The tobacco market continues the leading feature of trade, with sales of 551 hhds to-day at the auction warehouses—the largest sale ever made, and the warehouses still full of unsold tobacco. The receips, too, continue heavy, with no diminution in the price or demand, and quite an active competition among buyers, chiefly for shipping leaf and manufacturing. The factories, however, are full of material, and the stock on hand of all kinds of tobacco was never as large before—not less than among the thousands of hogsheads now being offered. The Argonaut had 240 tuns for White River, and the Olive Branch, with 700 tuns for New Orleans, got off this morning. The freight tightened over her stock and lumber. The Von Phul is hard aground, her head up stream with the Victory taking freight off her. The Atlantic, just above the falls, is also hard aground across the channel hard aground. The Belle Memphis came through behind the Olive Branch, rounded to and went back, as though to give assistance; she left and is now high and dry on the channel there. The Olive Branch gets Government oats here—all she wants. The Chessman has got 250 tuns light freight for St. Louis. The river here has fallen eight inches since yesterday.

SAINT LOUIS.

The St. Louis *Republican* of Sunday says:

The river here is still falling slowly.

There is 7½ feet in the channel out to Cairo, according to the report of the last boat up.

The Lower river is in excellent condition for steamboating, and the Ohio, Tennessee, and Cumberland rivers are in good stage.

The Illinois river is falling from Lesalle down to the mouth, with eight feet in the channel.

The Upper Mississippi is stationary from Keokuk down, with 5½ feet in the channel. There is four feet on the Upper, and three feet four inches on the Lower Rapids. There is a slight rise coming down the Upper Mississippi from the St. Paul region.

Business on the landing is extremely dull.

B ats at the landing are not very plenty at present.

NEW ORLEANS.

The *Times* of the 31st ult. says:

As the season advances so does the warm weather, for yesterday was another scorcher. The heat in the forenoon was very oppressive until noon, when a refreshing sea breeze filled the atmosphere a little. Toward nightfall it became close again. Business on the landing, yesterday, was rather slim. There were three boats advertised to leave, and all managed to leave port, but with diminutive trips. The Missouri left for Louisville, the coast packet Gertrude, for Plaquemine, and the W. R. Arthur, on her first trip to St. Louis. The arrivals were mostly Government boats. The Luminary is the next packet due here from above, but had not made her appearance up to 6 P. M. We perceive that the Empress is to-day. The Empress will leave on Wednesday. The Tuesday packet, Gr